VILLE DU HAVRE.
...of the Disaster by the ...ny's Office in Paris.
...of the Officers and Crew of ...eamer Commended.
...atch to The Chicago Tribune. ...ec. 24.—No list of the unfortu... Ville du Havre exists in this ...een shipped in France. It has ...upposed, therefore, that few if ...kinspeople or friends in the ...d consequently no attempt has ...ecently to obtain such list, but ...kenzie, American agent of the ...tlantic Line to which the Havre ...ceived many letters of inquiry ...the Union, regarding different ...crew, and with a view to answer... ...tly he has written to France ...of the crew, and also ...of those members thereof ...Below is a letter which Mr. ...received from the Company's ...The investigation referred to is ...rs of the Company, and not a ...
PARIS, Dec. 5, 1873.
...GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY.
...LDINGS IN ROCK ISLAND.
...LIBEL SUIT.
...o Phenomenon.
...gal Point.
...MARRIAGES.
DEATHS.
...ION SALES.
...N, POMEROY & CO.
...ar Friday's Sale,
...ing, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
...A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ...BLISHED 1856.) ...d 17 Randolph-st.
...SALE OF ...rs', & Children's Furs,
...E FURNITURE,
...O. P. GORE & CO., ...& 70 Wabash-av.
...AUCTION. ...SOUTH SIDE SALE OF ...hold Furniture.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1873. | NUMBER 127.

GIFT CONCERT.

POSTPONEMENT!

4th Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN

On Tuesday, 31st of March, next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many Agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT, WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS:

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS!

$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing, just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to..........$1,500,000

The chances for gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	22½ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

Lazarus Silverman,

BANKER,

Has this day removed to his new office in the Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by the Merchants' National Bank (entrance on Washington-st.), where he will continue to transact a general Banking Business, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
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SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

R. M. DU BELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.

City of Chicago Coupons, due January 1, 1874, will be paid at City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to 29th inst.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1874.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

To the highest bidder for cash, the two nice three-story and basement stone-front brick houses, and lots,

Nos. 1018 and 1020 Wabash-av.,

At the north door of the old Court House, fronting on Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 a. m.

The sale is by order of the United States District Court. Abstract and opinion, showing perfect title, can be seen at the office of Baird & Bradley, 90 LaSalle-st.

LYMAN BAIRD, Trustee.

LOTTERIES.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Valuable Information

In the most attractive form. Avilude, or the Game of Birds. For sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy-Dealers. Sample games sent by mail on receipt of price, 75c. The trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

RAFFERTY.

There Will Be No Execution To-Day.

Judges Scott, Sheldon, and McAllister Grant the Third Supersedeas.

History of Rafferty's Early Life and Exploits.

His Controversies with His Brother Jack and Others.

Causes Which Led to O'Meara's Murder.

The Story of the Murder and the Various Trials and Supersedeases.

Rafferty Had Given Up All Hope.

And Turned His Mind to Religious Matters.

His Account of the Murder—Scenes and Incidents.

The Priest Gives Him the Good News and the "Old Man" Confirms It.

He Receives the Intelligence with Great Coolness.

The Bridgeport Roughs Start Off on a Bootless Errand.

It was the general impression, up to yesterday evening, that Christopher Rafferty would be hanged to-day at Waukegan, for the murder of Officer O'Meara. But it appears that three of the Judges of the Supreme Court have found reasons for granting a stay of proceedings until the Court meets in January, necessarily postponing any execution, even under the most favorable circumstances, until the close of January. In view of the fact that the majority take great interest in reading anything concerning a man sentenced to be hanged, no matter how trifling the information may be, or how low in the social scale the man stands, THE TRIBUNE had collected, in unsavory and unpleasant quarters, a number of miscellaneous facts touching the early life of the boy Rafferty. It was intended that they should adorn the record of his death; they must serve to accompany and add interest to the record of his third supersedeas. The public, deprived of the account of an execution, will have to be satisfied with this brief biographical sketch, and a summary of Rafferty's legal ups and downs, which are unequaled in the history of criminal jurisprudence.

CHRIS AND JACK.

Rafferty's career, prior to the killing of Officer O'Meara, appears not to have been entirely uneventful as regards serious offenses against law. Notwithstanding the many high tributes paid to his character as a son and brother by his counsel, Mr. Small, who endeavored in the several trials to impress upon the minds of the jurymen, that a man possessing such filial and fraternal traits could not be bad at heart, it would seem that his relations with his family were never peaceful. He and his elder brother Jack were always quarreling, both being almost constantly under the influence of liquor, and it is said that at one time they threatened to kill each other on sight. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE penetrated Bridgeport the other day, for the purpose of finding out something about Chris' early life, at least that portion of it beginning with his arrival in Chicago. It proved to be a very thankless task, as those who knew him best were not overflowing with love for newspapers or newspaper people. If they possessed any definite information at all, which is doubtful, they kept it to themselves, and it was not until after several hours had been spent in persistent questioning of slaughter-house employes that anything of the slightest value was picked up.

HE IS NO IRISHMAN.

From all that could be learned, it appears that Rafferty is not a native-born Irishman, as many supposed, but that he is a native of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y. Reference to the records of the Police Department shows that, whenever arrested, he gave his nationality as American. He came to Chicago with his family fourteen or fifteen years ago, and all of them have ever since been denizens of Bridgeport. They settled in the vicinity of the brick-yards, in the district known as Hamburg, where the brothers McVey were shot and killed by police officers not long ago, and have made their living by working in the yards in summer, and in the slaughter-houses in winter.

HE WAXED STRONG AND FOUGHT.

Chris appears to have behaved himself quite well until he became strong enough to cope with the rough men among whom he worked. As soon as he reached that physical point, however, his true character began to develop itself in drunken rows, wherein the gouging of eyes, and the biting of noses, ears, and fingers were the prominent mode of attack and retaliation.

AN EVEN TEMPERED MAN.

It is said that his conduct when sober was but little better than when he was drunk, though Mr. Small, in his arguments, tried to make the juries believe that he was a model young man when free from the maddening influences of the vile and reprehensible stuff sold for whisky to people of his means and class.

CALM AND COLLECTED.

Many stories are told of premeditated fights in the cellars of slaughter-houses, where the police could not well interfere, and, if rumor can be relied on, Rafferty always entered into them with coolness and deliberation. Even when badly whipped, he exhibited a pugnacity that was as dangerous as it was extraordinary. Once, when perfectly sober, he doggedly refused to peform duties imposed upon him by the foreman of a certain packing-house on Archer avenue, where he was employed, and signified his intention of fighting before complying. The foreman very coolly seized a wooden instrument used in packing meat, and, after gently toppling Mr. Rafferty over two or three times, by rapping him on the head, discharged him. The latter years of Chris' life are crowded with such refreshing little incidents as the above, showing that he was to all intents and purposes a second Phil Pfeiffer, though perhaps no worse than a hundred of those with whom he worked and associated.

JUMPING THE TOWN.

He was compelled to fly from the city twice during the past five years, and it is believed that he hid himself in Newburg both times. In 1869 he assaulted Officer Charles Cramer, since dead, and beat him in such a brutal manner that his life was for a time despaired of. The origin of the difficulty was never thoroughly understood, but it was always believed in police circles that Rafferty was the aggressor. He managed to elude arrest, and get out of town. Cramer got better, though he was never the same man again, and after a time the assault dropped out of mind. Rafferty was notified by his friends that it would be pretty safe to return under cover, and he ventured back to the city. For some reason or other he was not disturbed by the police, and he went about his usual work in a circumspect way.

CAIN AND ABEL.

In a little while his natural love for rum and rioting cropped out again, and he fell into the hands of the officers of the law several times. The quarrels between himself and his brother Jack, who is a much larger man, but no more furious or strong, became more desperate and frequent, and culminated at last in threats of the bloodiest and most murderous character being uttered on both sides. Jack took a solemn oath that he would kill his brother when an opportunity offered, and Chris boldly announced that the first sight he caught of Jack would be the signal for the latter's death. Jack, however, appeared to be terribly in earnest, and Chris came to the conclusion that he would be much safer in some other locality. So he left the city again, and remained away until his brother's temper cooled. On his return he applied himself to his customary occupation, and kept out of harm's way for some time. But liquor again got him in its clutches, and held him there until he murdered a man.

THE FAMILY.

When he committed this crime he was about 30 years of age. He was then living in a miserable shanty on the prairie, near Walker's brick-yard, with his father and blind mother, two brothers, and two sisters. The family still reside there, and, with the exception of the brothers, are reported to be peaceable, honest, and industrious people. The boys, however, are reckless and desperate men, with brutal instincts and without a particle of education. Chris can neither read nor write, and it is doubtful if any of the rest of the family can. It is only proper to say that, while the Rafferty boys are more or less under police surveillance, their character for honesty, as regards the stealing of other people's property, has never been questioned.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE MURDER.

The murder for which Rafferty was to have been hanged to-day on the same gallows where Bell, the woman-slayer, and Kennedy, the Sand Ridge assassin, expiated their terrible crimes, was committed at half-past 12 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Aug. 5, 1872. The causes which led to it have either been forgotten by newspaper readers, or were never understood by them. Consequently they will bear sketching. Rafferty was arrested Sunday, July 28, on a State warrant sworn out by a man named N. Bakey, who charged him, his brother Barney, and one William Torphy with riot, they having assaulted him while he was attending to his own business, and in no wise interfering with them. The others were also arrested. They were brought up for trial at the Police Court, and succeeded in obtaining a postponement until Saturday, Aug. 3, in order that they might be able to produce a witness named David O'Donovan, who would testify in their favor. George Eager went their bail, and when Saturday came they were promptly on hand with O'Donovan, who refused to attend court until served with a subpœna by Barney Rafferty. The examination proceeded, and the defendants were held to appear at the Criminal Court for trial. After some trouble about money had been satisfactorily adjusted, Eager was again induced to become their bondsmen, and they were set at liberty.

DOWN ON THE POLICE.

They remained in the city drinking until along toward evening, when Chris Rafferty started home on Halsted street. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and evidently entertained pretty hard feelings toward the officers of the Bridgeport Station, as he frequently referred to them in terms of abuse during the day. They had been the means of causing him a great deal of annoyance and more expense than one in his humble walk in life could afford, and he felt bitterly toward them for it.

HE WILL SURRENDER ONLY TO BEDELL.

When in the vicinity of Halsted street bridge, he met an officer named Bedell, who did not belong to the Bridgeport Station, and immediately showed what was uppermost in his thoughts by saying: "Bedell, you can have me whenever you want me, but none of those Bridgeport —— —— can take me while I have a pop with me." Bedell afterwards testified to Rafferty's making the remark, and Mr. Small argued that the word "pop" meant a blow, and not a pistol. None of the three juries could so understand it, however. Chris, it seems, drank a good deal that Saturday night, but nevertheless managed to get to his home, near the brick-yards. When leaving the house the following morning he met O'Donovan, and upbraided him for his refusal to testify in his behalf on the previous Saturday without being subpœnaed. O'Donovan replied that he was none the less his friend, the subpœna being simply a precaution that he desired to take, in case other friends should be offended because his evidence was in Rafferty's favor.

SUITING THE ACTION TO THE WORD.

Chris said he felt like whipping him anyhow, and thereupon, almost in front of his own door, suited the action to the word with such distinguished success that O'Donovan was scarcely able to drag himself away after a few seconds had elapsed. He was pounded with fists, kicked with cowhides, and battered with bricks, until there was not a right-feeling spot on his whole body. Rafferty coolly walked off, and left him to take care of himself.

O'DONOVAN CANNOT TAKE A JOKE.

In the course of an hour or two O'Donovan, who had meanwhile reached his own abode, and washed the blood from his wounds and otherwise improved his personal appearance, called at the Bridgeport Police Station, where he met Sergt. Hood, and entered a complaint against Rafferty. The Sergeant at first thought it would be a waste of time to pay any attention to the matter, as those quarrelsome Bridgeport roughs, while quick to complain, are slow to prosecute. O'Donovan, however, persisted in having Rafferty placed under arrest, and promised to swear against him when the time came. He also showed the Sergeant the condition of his head, resulting from its contact with bricks, and vowed that he would not put up with such treatment any longer. He wanted Rafferty taken into custody without delay, as he had learned that it was that individual's intention to leave the city on the following day, and "jump" his bail. This information put a different aspect on the case, and Sergt. Hood told him to wait until night, and the arrest would be made.

In the evening, after calling the roll of his men, Hood filled up a blank disorderly warrant for the apprehension of Rafferty, and gave it to an officer named Scanlan to serve. The question of the legality of this warrant was an important one in all the trials, but more especially in the last, the second reversal having been granted by the Supreme Court in order that evidence touching upon that point might be heard. The opinion of the Court accompanying the writ was the ground-work of Mr. Small's argument at the last trial, as it set forth that if the warrant was illegally issued, or attempted to be illegally served, the character of Rafferty's offense was changed to that of manslaughter. The prosecution did not attempt to deny that the warrant was illegally issued, but it was conclusively proved that Officer Scanlan knew nothing about it, and that Rafferty could not possibly have known whether or not the document was in accordance with law. And it may be said here, that it has been customary in the Police Department for years to intrust blank warrants, signed by Police Magistrates, to officers in command of precincts, to be used in cases of emergency, where it would be subversive of public good to delay for the purpose of going through prescribed forms. Sergt. Hood deemed the case of Rafferty one of emergency, and accordingly filled out the warrant.

O'MEARA.

After handing the warrant to Scanlan, the Sergeant instructed Officer Patrick O'Meara to patrol a beat other than his regular one. It appears that on the previous evening the officer arrested a young follow named John Sheridan for attempting to rob a man who lived in Hamburg, not far from Rafferty's place, and his beat was changed so that he might have an opportunity of hunting up the witness, and having him appear in court the following morning. Scanlan's beat being also in Hamburg, he and O'Meara went there in company, and then separated to attend to their respective duties.

HUNTING THEIR MEN.

About 12 o'clock they met accidentally, and as Rafferty and the witness for whom O'Meara was searching were in the habit of frequenting the saloon kept by Con Tracy, the officers went there together to find them. The search proved fruitless, and they determined to go in another direction. After leaving the saloon they observed a strange light, and, thinking that it might be the reflection of a fire, they ran toward it across an open piece of prairie lying between Tracy's and Halsted street. Just as they reached the latter thoroughfare the light suddenly died out, and they gave it no further attention. Finding themselves close to the saloon of Mrs. O'Brien, No. 1466 South Halsted street, another of Rafferty's resorts, they entered, and there found the future murderer. He was half-lying on a table near the end of the room. Scanlan went towards him, and O'Meara waited near the door, not being interested in the serving of the warrant.

THE MURDER.

As Scanlan approached him, Rafferty said to O'Meara, "Will you have a cigar?" at the same time taking one from his pants' pocket. O'Meara replied that he did not want one just then. Scanlan then said, "Rafferty, I have a warrant for you?" "What is it for?" queried Rafferty. "I don't know," Scanlan replied. "Read it to me," was Rafferty's next remark, and Scanlan complied. "Well," said Rafferty, "If I must go, I must. You will let me get my coat, won't you?" He was in his shirt-sleeves, and, when Scanlan said "Certainly," started toward the door. After advancing a few feet, he suddenly pulled a large navy revolver from his boot-leg, and aimed it at O'Meara. That officer said "Don't shoot," but the words had hardly escaped his lips when the rough pulled the trigger and O'Meara fell. Rafferty then turned towards Scanlan and fired at him once. There were four other persons in the room at the time playing cards and drinking beer, and, when the shooting began, they made a rush for the door, knocking Rafferty down in their haste. Scanlan, who had dodged behind a counter, saw him lying prostrate, and rushed upon him, grabbing at the same time at Rafferty's revolver, which was again pointed at him. He was just in the nick of time, the hammer falling upon his little finger, which was upon the nipple of the weapon. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the advantage lay first on one side and then on the other. Scanlan, holding Rafferty's revolver in one hand, struck the murderer with a billy he held in the other, but the skull was too thick or the blows were too light to have the desirable effect, and Rafferty finally got away from the officer, and ran through the front door. Scanlan followed, but tumbling over some lager beer kegs on the sidewalk, he fell into a ditch, and by the time he extricated himself, Rafferty had disappeared. While struggling, Scanlan repeatedly cried for help, but a policeman's cry for help in Bridgeport is not apt at any time to meet with very prompt response from the citizens, and in this case his cries were unheeded. On returning to the saloon, Scanlan found O'Meara lying on the floor almost dead. A physician was summoned, but his services were unavailing, the wounded officer dying before his arrival. The occurrence was reported to Sergt. Hood, and an immediate search for the murderer was instituted.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The body of O'Meara was removed to No. 98 Deering street, where he resided with his wife and seven children, and Coroner Stephens held an inquest at the South Branch Station the same afternoon. Dr. Ben Miller and County Physician McCarthy, who made the post mortem examination, testified that the deceased died from a gunshot wound, the ball entering the right chest, passing through the fourth rib, the lower portion of the upper lobe of the left lung, the upper portion of the pericardium, through the posterior portion of the left lung, and out of the left chest, lodging beneath the left shoulder-blade. The man was found to be otherwise in a healthy condition just previous to death, which was caused by the wound.

The most important testimony was that of Policeman Scanlan, who said: "I was present when O'Meara was shot. I had a disorderly-warrant for the arrest of Christopher Rafferty, the Sergeant telling me, if possible, to bring him in on Sunday night. I searched all the streets and saloons for him, and about half-past 12 o'clock I went into O'Brien's saloon, on Halsted street, just south of Douglas place. O'Meara was with me. Rafferty was sitting on a table in the back part of the room, talking to another man, who was seated in a chair. I do not know the other man. Rafferty spoke to O'Meara, and asked him if he would have a cigar, at the same time taking one out of his pants' pocket. He was in his shirt-sleeves. O'Meara said he would have one after a while. I then stepped up to Rafferty, and said I had a warrant for him. He asked me what it was for, and I told him I did not know. He said 'If I must go, I suppose I must,' and I said 'Yes.' He then got off the table, and said he wanted his coat. There were three or four men sitting at a table near by, playing cards, and he went by them, towards the door to get his coat. O'Meara was standing by the door, and when he got near him he drew a revolver and said, 'You s— of a b—, you can't arrest me.' O'Meara told him not to shoot, but he had hardly said so when Rafferty fired at him. He then turned towards me (I was standing near one of the tables) and fired at me. The ball went through my coat. I stooped behind the end of the counter. I hadn't time to get my revolver out. Rafferty fell on the floor, or was knocked down by the men running from the saloon, and I grabbed him as he was getting up. He pointed the revolver at my head, and I caught hold of it. The hammer came down on my little finger, and cut it. I struck him twice on the head with my billy. We then had a struggle. I had hold of his revolver with one hand, and he had hold with both hands. He got me down, and I had all I wanted to do to keep him from firing in my face. I cried out for help, but no one came to my assistance. He then broke away from me, leaving the revolver in my possession, and ran out of the front door. I jumped up and followed. In front of the door, on the sidewalk, were some beer-kegs, and I stumbled over them and fell into the ditch. When I got up, Rafferty had disappeared. I went back to the saloon and found O'Meara lying on the floor, very faint. I called in a doctor, and went to the police station for assistance, and reported to Sergt. Hood. I identify the revolver (produced in court) as the one used by Rafferty. No hard words passed between any one previous to the shooting. We were in the saloon five or six minutes before it occurred. I never knew of O'Meara having any difficulty with Rafferty. I never had any myself. Rafferty's reputation is bad."

Mary O'Brien, wife of the keeper of the saloon in which O'Meara was murdered, also gave testimony, which proved confirmatory of Scanlan's, save that she did not know who fired the two shots, and did not see Scanlan hide behind the counter, nor hear him shout for help. She did hear Rafferty say that he wouldn't go for the "first man of them."

Thomas McGur and Michael Waters, who were in the saloon at the time the shooting occurred, gave evidence similar to that of Mary O'Brien, denying knowledge of who did the shooting, and Policeman McKinty testified that he found in the saloon a coat which was supposed to have belonged to Rafferty.

This ended the testimony, and the jury returned the following verdict:

That the said Patrick O'Meara came to his death, Aug. 5, 1873, from a gunshot wound in the right breast, produced by a pistol in the hands of Christopher Rafferty; said Patrick O'Meara being at the time in the discharge of his duty as police officer.

The Coroner committed McGur and Waters to jail, in default of $1,500 bail, to appear as witnesses. It was the opinion of every one present at the inquest that they desired to shield Rafferty as much as possible.

THE ARREST.

The murder created an intense excitement in Bridgeport, as O'Meara was known and respected by nearly every one who resides within its limits, and the excitement increased when it became known that the murderer was captured. The men who had been set to work to hunt up the villain did so with apparent zest, and turned inside out all the low rum-holes of the district. During the day, word came from a small town in the southwestern portion of the county that Rafferty had passed through there in the morning. Detectives Simmons and Elliott were instructed to take two men with them, and leave the city in chase of the fugitive. Forming into two parties at a little beyond Summit, they learned of Rafferty's near presence, and headed him off. Officer Mahoney was the lucky man to make the arrest. In turning from the main road upon the tow-path of the canal, he observed Rafferty walking quietly along in the direction of Joliet. Presenting a pistol to his ear, he ordered him to stop, and said he would shoot if any resistance were offered. The murderer knew enough to behave himself under these uninviting circumstances, and entered the wagon without making the slightest objection. He was then taken to the city as quietly as possible, and locked up in the Harrison Street Station. He was remarkably reticent, and began, with the true instincts of his class, to play the insane dodge.

HIS FIRST TRIAL.

Rafferty's first trial commenced in the Criminal Court before Judge Tree, Sept. 9, 1872, thirty-five days after the murder had been committed. A jury was finally obtained out of a panel of 120 men, and, after short addresses by the State's Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. A. Small, the trial proceeded with the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony was short and to the point, being the same as that given at the inquest, and on the adjournment for that day only two witnesses for the prosecution remained to be heard. These were heard the day following, Sept. 10, and five witnesses were called to prove the good character of the prisoner, after which an equal number of rebutting witnesses were called to show his bad character. The State's Attorney then waived the opening speech, and Mr. Small made an argument for mitigation of sentence, in case the prisoner was found guilty. The State's Attorney then closed for the prosecution in a fiery, eloquent speech, and the Court charged the jury briefly as to the law and evidence in the case. The jury were out only a few minutes, and brought in the following verdict:

We, the jury impaneled to try the case of The People v. Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Patrick O'Meara, find said Rafferty GUILTY, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck until dead.

The Court found this verdict to be informal, and directed the Clerk to amend it in conformity with law, which was done as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix as his punishment that he suffer death by hanging.

The jury having been polled, and having individually agreed to the verdict, the State's Attorney moved for sentence, and the prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial.

The prisoner was brought up for sentence Sept. 14, Judge Tree on the Bench, when the motion for a new trial was made on the ground that the Court refused to give proper instructions for the defense. This motion being overruled and exceptions taken, a motion for arrest of judgment was made on the following grounds: That the Court erred in not granting a change of venue; that the Court erred in refusing the challenge to the array in the cause; that the Court erred in refusing a continuance; that the indictment was so defective as not to support judgment, and that the indictment did not charge that the death of O'Meara was caused by Christopher Rafferty, or a pistol in his hands. The last cause cited was shown to be incorrect as regarded the original indictment, but to be well taken as far as the copy furnished to the prisoner was concerned, and, the motion for arrest of judgment having been overruled, Mr. Small presented an additional reason in that the copy of the indictment furnished the prisoner was faulty. This also having been overruled, the motion to pass sentence was acted upon, and Christopher Rafferty was sentenced to be confined in the County Jail until Oct. 4, 1872, and then to be hanged by the neck until dead.

THE FIRST SUPERSEDEAS.

Rafferty's counsel went before Mr. Justice McAllister with his exceptions, and a supersedeas was granted; and when the case was heard before the Supreme Court, that body reversed the judgment in the lower court, on the ground that Judge Tree erred in refusing the motion of the accused for a change of venue, deciding that it was not a matter within the discretion of the Court, but must be granted when asked for.

Accordingly, on the 20th of November, 1872, the case was redocketed in the Criminal Court of this county, and, on Rafferty's application, a change of venue to Lake County was granted.

THE SECOND TRIAL.

The second trial of Rafferty occurred at Waukegan, and opened on the 4th of February last. There was nothing especially new in it to either palliate the prisoner's crime or add to the collection of damnatory evidence which had been piled up against him at the previous trial. All the important witnesses reiterated their former statements. Waukegan, however, would not undo the good work which Chicago had began, and the prisoner was again doomed to death, the Judge, on the 16th of the month, sentencing him to be hanged on the 7th of March last. Mr. Small did not give up here, however. He filed a bill of exceptions, the points raised in which are given below:

THE SECOND SUPERSEDEAS.

Rafferty's counsel obtained a writ of error, which was made a supersedeas, from the Hon. W. K. McAllister, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Feb. 26, 1873.

The first error assigned by Mr. Small was that there was no remittitur, or mandate, from the Supreme Court, remanding the cause to the Criminal Court of Cook County; and that, therefore, that Court had no jurisdiction to order the case to be re-docketed and to order the change of venue to Lake County.

The second error assigned was in substance the same as the first.

The third error assigned, and the one that proved fatal, was that the lower Court excluded from the jury the evidence concerning the alleged illegality of the warrant. It was alleged that this warrant on which Scanlan attempted to arrest Rafferty, was not legal, since it was one of a batch which Justice Banyon had signed in blank, and left at the station to be filled out and used in case of emergency, such being his custom. In relation to this warrant, which was for Rafferty's arrest on a trivial charge, State's-Attorney Reed, in his brief filed in the case, states as follows: "The evidence in the record conclusively shows that Patrick O'Meara, the murdered officer, had nothing whatever to do with the warrant and took no part in the arrest of Rafferty. The warrant is regular on its face. Although it may have been irregularly issued, there was no evidence given or offered, to show that Officer O'Meara, or his associate officer, Scanlan knew it was irregular. All the evidence in the record shows that O'Meara never saw the warrant, did not read it, or hear it read, and did not know the contents thereof. He did not speak to Rafferty, and made no attempt to arrest him. It (the evidence of the alleged irregularity of the warrant) was excluded by the Court below for the very good reason that it had no bearing upon the issue, and because it was manifest that it was an attempt to get up a side issue, so as to mislead the jury and cover up and conceal a horrible crime. In thus excluding the evidence, the Court below did what it was manifestly his duty to do, and what was lawful and proper."

The fourth error assigned was, that the Court erred in giving the twelfth instruction. This instruction simply told the jury what the form of their verdict should be if they found the prisoner guilty.

The sixth error assigned was that the Court erred in admitting the evidence of Officer Bedell. His evidence related to a statement made by Rafferty three days before the murder that "None of the —— —— —— of policemen in Bridgeport should arrest him as long as he (Rafferty) had a 'pop' with him." The evidence also showed that "pop" was a slang term for pistol or revolver.

The last error assigned was the refusal of the Court to allow evidence of the drunkenness of Rafferty two hours before the killing of O'Meara. This error was answered by the Supreme Court when the case was before it first, it being then decided that testimony to show drunkenness one hour and a half before the killing was not competent.

The other errors assigned were of little consequence, and were not even noticed in State's Attorney Reed's brief.

The Supreme Court gave a decision in October sustaining Mr. Small and reversing the decision in the Circuit Court on the ground that the evidence relative to the alleged illegality of the warrant, was not allowed to be introduced.

THE THIRD TRIAL.

The third trial was commenced before Judge Murphy in the Circuit Court of Lake County, sitting at Waukegan, on the 25th of November, and occupied but a short time in hearing. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, the prisoner to be hanged. A few days afterward Rafferty was again brought before the Court, and the Judge fixed the 26th of December as the day on which he should die. Mr. Small made the customary motion for a new trial, which was argued and overruled. He then applied to the Governor for a respite until January, when the Supreme Court was to meet, and this was denied.

THE THIRD SUPERSEDEAS.

Then he went to the Supreme Court with the record and his exceptions, and at 10 o'clock Christmas morning he was notified that Judges Sheldon, Scott, and McAllister had agreed, Wednesday evening, in granting a stay of proceedings. The following is a copy of the order:

The within-named Christopher Rafferty, having caused to be presented to the undersigned in vacation, the within transcript of record, duly certified, and with an assignment of errors in pursuance of the provisions of Section 198 of the Criminal Code, and Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, and prayed for the allowance of a writ of error, and the undersigned having carefully inspected said record, and being of opinion that there is reasonable cause shown therein for the allowance of such writ, now, by virtue of the power and authority conferred, and the provisions of said statute, it is ordered that said writ be and the same is hereby allowed, with all the effect in said Section 198 provided and declared.

MR. SMALL.

This gentleman was naturally gratified by the success of his endeavors, but was unable to tell precisely why it was granted, except that he believed it was on an examination of the record.

MR. BIRCH'S VIEW.

A reporter called upon Mr. Reed, but found him sick in bed. Mr. Harvey Birch, his assistant, was at the house, and stated that he was ignorant of the reason why the stay of proceedings was granted, but presumed it was on the strength of Mr. Small's affidavits, which were that one of the jurors before impanelled had said that he was to be a juror, and that Rafferty should not get off, and that after the jury had retired Judge Murphy told one of the Deputies to inform them that if they did not agree that evening he could adjourn Court till the following morning, but that the Deputy informed them if they did not agree at once, the Judge would go to Woodstock, and they would be locked up over Sunday, thereby intimidating the aforesaid jury. He did not believe the irregularity of the original warrant had anything to do with the decision.

Mr. Birch also said that this result was utterly unexpected to Mr. Reed and himself. Two weeks ago Mr. Small applied to Judge McAllister for a supersedeas, but he refused to act alone. The application to the Governor for a respite also failed, and then he presumed the counsel went to Judge Scott.

A dispatch from Ottawa dated yesterday states that the three Judges have granted a supersedeas and ordered the case transferred to the docket of the Central Grand Division, at Springfield, which has been done.

AT WAUKEGAN.

Our correspondent at Waukegan says that until last Sunday Rafferty maintained the braggadocia air which has characterized his demeanor from the moment of his arrest, being courageous, and endeavoring to make it appear that he was indifferent regarding his fate. He undoubtedly relied upon the efforts of his counsel to secure him a fourth trial, but hearing nothing favorable and learning of the hanging of Perteet, he was unable to longer assume the "don't care" look, and began to fully realize his situation. From the moment he began to think it was useless to hope, his conduct changed. Cheerfulness was supplanted by fits of melancholy, and he has often been seen

PRAYING AND WEEPING

and reading the prayer-book. He ceased walking up and down the floor of his cell, and became very quiet. When any one spoke to him, he recovered from the stupor and answered all questions, but volunteered nothing. He did not apparently want to talk, preferring to find consolation in the prayer-book. He has learned about two-thirds of a prayer by rote, and repeats this to himself, his lips and occasional references to the book indicating what he is doing. Confinement in the jail has had no other effect than to bleach his skin; it did not reduce his weight, or make him look distressed. During the past week, however, he has experienced considerable mental agony, and now looks emaciated and worn-out. He is cheerful at times, and at others tears will trickle down his cheeks, and every day strengthened the conviction that there was no escape for him.

THE PRIEST.

The day following the one on which he was sentenced to be hanged, he was visited by Father Gavin, Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and several of the Sisters of Mercy, who are engaged in teaching at the school connected with the church. They have called on him three or four times a day ever since, and about two weeks ago, he began to be serious in his religious devotions. A stand was placed in his cell, a crucifix and a prayer-book were furnished him, and night and morning he says his prayers and counts his beads. Whenever anyone approaches him while he is weeping, he dries his eyes and attempts to appear composed, and says he will die like a brave man.

APPETITE.

His appetite has been good, and he manages to kill time by reading in the prayer-book and talking pleasantly to the guards and the Jailer's family.

HIS CELL.

Every morning he makes his toilet as if expecting to be released. His shirt bosoms are as white as snow, and his appearance indicative of an intention to take a walk. He cleans his cell regularly twice a week, and everything within it is kept in excellent order. The walls are adorned with wood-cuts clipped from the illustrated papers, and colored prints remarkable for nothing but an abundance of color. He has given very little trouble, and Jailer Douglass and his wife rather like him, notwithstanding he is a murderer.

HIS MUSICAL TASTES.

Previous to Sunday he occasionally sang portions of popular songs,—"Down in a Coal-Mine" and "Mollie Darling" being favorites; but he suddenly lost all interest in music, and has since devoted the time he gave to singing to meditation regarding his future life.

DOWN ON THE TIMES.

One of the guards, Mr. Ostrander, who has been with him every night since the 2d of November, reads the Chicago papers to him regularly. Rafferty is always very anxious to know what is said about his case, and, as nothing is concealed from him, he is aware of everything that has been written. Whenever a mis-statement is made, he calls attention to it, and has become particularly embittered against the *Times*, which, he says, covers up a grain of truth with a bushel of chaff, and distorts a fact by additions which are untrue and sensational.

A NEW TRIAL.

Mr. Ostrander talks with him very often, and during a conversation Monday night asked him if he expected to get a new trial. His reply was that he thought he would. "Do you think you ought to have one?" queried the guard. "Yes," said Rafferty, "I did not get a fair trial the last time." Further questioning elicited the information that he believed the shot he fired killed O'Meara. An account of Perteet's execution was read to him, but he said nothing about it—whether he believed it was right or wrong. Once he referred to the Stokes case, and remarked that he did not think he ought to be hanged for killing a man under similar circumstances [shooting], when Stokes got off with four years in the Penitentiary.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Tuesday afternoon he tore a strip from one of the blankets on his bed, and called the guard and told him he wanted to show him how a hangman's knot was made. He adjusted it, and then passed the strip to the guard, who holds it as a memento. The Sheriff seemed not to entertain any suspicions of suicide believing Rafferty's statement that he would not injure himself.

THE SHERIFF'S WIFE.

Wednesday morning he told the Sheriff's wife that he had but three days to live, and was prepared to die. She frequently goes in to see him, and takes him his meals. He very rarely says anything in relation to himself. She has found him in tears, and since Monday noticed that he had changed very much—appearing wan and more thoughtful than usual. He is cheerful in her presence, and will reply to any questions she asks. He told her that his last trial was not a fair one; that the Judge did wrong in sending a man to the jury, to tell them he would meet them at 7 o'clock in the morning and receive their verdict. He believes this message hastened their verdict somewhat, and that the addition made by the Constable "that if the jury did not bring in a verdict at 7 o'clock they would be locked up until the following Monday, had a bad effect, and caused them to come to a conclusion different from what they would have reached, had they had the time for deliberation. He thought there were some men on the jury, who should not have been selected—men who were prejudiced against him, and were determined to hang him. He also told her that he knew he had done wrong, and did not hope for mercy—that he would meet death bravely; all that was possible had been done for him by his counsel.

ANOTHER TRIAL USELESS.

He had had three trials with but one result, and if another trial were granted, he believed the verdict would be the same; he was under the influence of liquor when he shot O'Meara, and regretted it a moment afterward, adding, "The laws must be obeyed." At another time he said the jurymen selected to try him were not the kind he preferred; he would much rather have had men who read the newspapers, and knew what was going on in the world, than fellows who never read anything.

A RESPITE WANTED.

While eating his supper Tuesday night, he asked if anything favorable had been heard about his case. The reply "No" affected him, and he said he had given up all hopes of a supersedeas or a commutation, but "hoped to God" the Governor would grant him a respite.

He is the only prisoner in the jail at present, the last one having been discharged about two weeks ago. No one but the priest and Sisters are permitted to visit him.

A WRITTEN STATEMENT.

He has confessed to Father Gavin, and received absolution. He has written nothing himself, but Father Gavin wrote something at his request Tuesday afternoon. A TRIBUNE reporter called at Father Gavin's house this morning, but was told he was sick. He recovered very suddenly, for an hour afterwards he was out.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

Tuesday night, Thompson, one of the guards, asked him how he happened to kill O'Meara. He said he didn't know; that he had a fight with a "fellow" the day before and whipped him, and the day following (Saturday) the man went to the police station to get a warrant for him. The police told him they couldn't give him one, and that he must come around Monday and get one. When he left the station, the police made out a warrant themselves, and two of them came to the saloon to arrest him. He was sitting at a table, with his head down, and heard one of the officers say to the other, "There is your man." The officer came up to him and said he had a warrant, and he (Rafferty) told him to wait until he got his coat. While going to get it, he saw a policeman standing at the door with a slung-shot in his hand. What followed he did not know. He had no recollection of having had a revolver, or firing a shot.

SOUND REASONING.

The same evening, he called Thompson to his cell door, and, holding up a bottle of holy-water, pointed to an apparently dead fly which was floating on top of the fluid. Said he, "Do you see that fly? It has been there a day and a half." He then fished it out, and handed it to Thompson, who placed it on a newspaper. Presently it began to move, then fluttered its wings and flew away. Rafferty thought it very strange that it should be alive after having been in the water so long. However, the water was sacred, and he believed its virtues would save his soul.

HIS FAMILY.

Until yesterday he said very little of his friends or relatives. Then he became anxious, and wanted to know why they did not come. No one could tell him, and he seemed much disheartened. He refers to his sister and brother Barney once in a while, but never mentions the name of "Jack." The latter and he, it appears, never got along well together, and John has not visited him since his last trial. Miss Rafferty called to see him Tuesday, and she is the only one of his relatives who has said anything to him since the day he was sentenced.

HIS HEALTH.

His health has been good, his only complaint being of "a pressure in the head." This gave rise to sundry rumors, which were added to by imaginative persons, who spread the report last night that he was quite ill and would probably die before morning.

THE RESCUE.

Much has been said about a proposed rescue of Rafferty by a party of his Bridgeport friends, but the authorities in Waukegan regard the rumors as false.

In November, while the trial was going on, the Sheriff received the following letter:

MR. SHERIFF: Very confidentially I have been told by a very old, honest Christian person that further efforts may be made to rescue Rafferty, now in your charge. Many plans are proposed. One is to fire a building in a remote part of your city; also, with snuff and pepper to blind the keeper, and mount Rafferty on a swift horse. Another is to collect money to bribe. If unsuccessful, poison may be placed in Rafferty's hands to commit suicide at the last hour.

The signature was XXX., and although the information was of a startling character, it made no impression on the Sheriff.

When Sergt. Hood was in Waukegan in November, he told Sheriff Bartlett that the Bridgeporters were dangerous men, and thought enough of Rafferty to risk their lives to save him. Last Monday Policeman Crogan, of the Fourth Precinct, who knows all the pluguglies in the South Branch District, went to Waukegan to see if any of them were loitering around town. Tuesday the Sheriff was handed the subjoined communication:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO,
FOURTH PRECINCT, Dec. 22.

G. H. Bartlett, Sheriff:

DEAR SIR: I have received information this afternoon from a gentleman connected with the packing-houses at the Union Stock Yards, that there is an organization of men numbering several hundred that are making preparations to prevent, at all hazards, the execution of Rafferty. If the Supreme Court or Governor does not interfere, the plan is to go to your place on Thursday. I shall confer with the authorities here to-morrow with regard to the matter, and will write you again. The source from which I derived my information is such that I am forced to believe there is some truth in the report. Have Roundsman Crogan on the alert. I will communicate with you again, and would be glad to hear from you as to how you would be prepared to perform your duty in case there should be any interference by a mob from here. Respectfully,

EDWARD HOOD, Sergeant.

The Sheriff was not alarmed at this either, but concluded to consult with Mr. Williams, the Prosecuting Attorney, and he considered it best to telegraph for four Bridgeport policemen. Two of them, Crooke and another, came up Tuesday night, and another Wednesday morning. They watched every train, but have been unable to find any suspicious-looking people. It appears that the Board of Supervisors grumbled about the Sheriff's bill for the last trial, and this fact made him feel indifferent about Rafferty,—not caring to pay out his own money to prevent his escape.

RAFFERTY IN SHACKLES.

Saturday night he became apprehensive for some reason, and concluded to handcuff and put ankle chains on. He ordered Ostrander to do it, and Rafferty did not object, putting out his feet for the shackles. He, however, felt grieved at it, and said that there was no cause for putting him in irons; he had not made an attempt to escape, or to molest any one, and thought so long as he was quiet and peaceable he should be allowed the privilege of walking about his cell unfettered. The irons were removed the next morning, and have not been used again.

Several special policemen were sworn in by the Sheriff, and six are constantly on watch at the jail, to prevent the ingress of any unauthorized person. All were armed. Two of them were stationed outside the building and four inside. The former challenged every one who approached the jail, and made him leave the Court-House Square if unable to show that he had business there. After 10 o'clock at night no stranger was permitted to go within the square. These precautions were thought to be unnecessary by some people.

THE EXECUTION.

The preparations for the execution were commenced Tuesday afternoon. Rafferty heard the men at work, and asked the guard if they were not fixing the scaffold for him. The guard evaded answering, but Rafferty did not appear to care much about it. He manifested no surprise, seeming to take it as a matter of course. Thursday morning the Sheriff's daughter asked him how he felt, and he said all right. He told her he had heard the noise up-stairs, and remarked that he guessed they had the "business" fixed for him. She did not reply, and he asked no questions.

THE GALLOWS.

A portion of the gallows—one end of the rope—is on the second floor, and the remainder between the ceiling and the roof. The rope runs through a hole in the floor, and passes through a pulley, which is attached to one of the rafters. At the end is about 300 pounds of iron—an anvil and several dumb-bells. The weight is held up by a cord, which is led down to the foot of the stairs, and tied to a post about fifteen feet from where Rafferty was to stand. This cord was to be cut, and the weight being released thereby, would drop about eight feet. The arrangement was somewhat different from the ordinary suspension gallows, but the principle is the same. Sufficient slack was allowed to give Rafferty a fall of about three feet after he had been elevated, and no mishaps were anticipated.

A MISHAP.

Thursday afternoon, while Capt. Winske was examining the rope, he fell from a box on which he was standing, and dislocated his shoulder. He was able to walk home, and, although his injuries are very painful, he will soon be about again.

CHRISTMAS.

Rafferty went to bed at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, but did not get to sleep until after 3 o'clock Thursday morning. He arose at 8, looking tired and distressed. Father Gavin visited him at 9 o'clock, and remained with him nearly an hour. Two Sisters called at 11 o'clock, and were with him until noon. Mrs. Douglass took him his dinner, which was sent by a lady in the town, at half-past 12. It consisted of turkey, mince pie, vegetables, and a cup of strong tea. He did not eat as heartily as usual, and remarked that it was a "hard" Christmas for him, but he hoped others would enjoy themselves. He said he expected a Christmas present—a respite—in the morning, but had little hope of its coming.

A youth named Henneberry, a pupil of Father Gavin, spent the greater portion of two hours with him in the afternoon. Two reporters attempted to interview him, but after shaking hands with them, he turned his back toward them, and refused to say anything. A TRIBUNE

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

SAFETY FILM

OUR WHOLESALE TRADE.

The Business of Chicago in 1873.

A Little Bit of History in Figures--But Not Figures of Speech.

$530,000,000 Worth of Goods Sold in One Year.

This Is No Retail Business.

A Gain of 18 Per Cent on 1872, and of 31 Per Cent on 1870.

The wholesale trade of the city during 1873 will compare favorably with that of any former year, though it might be thought at a disadvantage with 1872. That year, being the one succeeding the fire, and not beginning till time had been allowed the burnt-outers to recommence business, was exceptionally active; not only on account of the numerous purchases made to replace goods destroyed, but because of an extraordinary demand on some departments for building material, and on others for the wherewithal to supply the wants of the 40,000 extra workers who came here to aid in reconstructing the burned city. Of course most of these wants were directly supplied at retail, but the retailers had to buy at wholesale before they could sell. Most of the rebuilding was done in 1872; but the trade has continued, and in surprising volume, though necessarily changing in the proportions of its several parts. Some branches of business show a decrease in the volume of sales, and owing to the operation of other causes in addition to those already noted; but this deficit is more than compensated by an increase in other departments, in spite of great discouragements, and the volume of trade shows an increase, though not so great as in some former years. There probably would have been no gain (worth boasting of) but for the epizootic visitation in the latter part of 1872, which restricted business for a time about in the same proportion as did the panic of a year later.

The great reason for the continuous growth of our wholesale trade is the same that has always existed ever since Chicago began to grow out of the phase of "Garden City" life into the position of commercial focus of the Northwest. That reason is the great secret of success wherever it is met with,—the correspondence of the individual or the community with his or its surroundings. We have all around us the elements of wealth, and that energy which makes wealth; and our business men seize upon those elements while the (would be) merchants of St. Louis and New Orleans *talk* about it, and needlessly try to convince each other that it would be a good thing if *they* had energy and enterprise enough to do as Chicago merchants do. That is about all there is to it. Our business men may talk, but they always "suit the action to the word," and waste no time in talking where there is nothing to be done.

And in this spirit they have stretched out their hands farther and farther each year, reaching out past the points which aspire to rival this city as trade centres, and fail to burst (on Æsop's plan) only because their local frogs have not wind enough to blow themselves up to the bursting point. We reach out further every year, having in 1873 supplied hogs to the packers of Cincinnati and Milwaukee, wheat to the millers of St. Louis, grain and provisions to a large part of Europe, all the other necessities of life to the Great West, and a shining example to the whole world.

This, too, in the face of many drawbacks. The panic cannot be claimed as a special hinderance, because it applied with far greater force in the other cities of the Union than here; and, indeed, the peculiar energy of Chicago men shone out with peculiar lustre on that occasion. Our refusal to issue corporative shinplasters, or to receive them, drew hither the money of the East and West, and induced the merchants of St. Louis and other points to ask their country debtors for payment "in drafts on Chicago." That, and the stubborn fact that what we had to sell was *worth the money*, drew hither the trade of a continent, and actually made of our city a scene of greater activity, in some departments, than would have been the case if Jay Cooke's failure had not flooded the country with a "want of confidence."

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the operation of the new Railroad law has necessitated the use of almost superhuman exertions to make the volume of our year's business exceed that of former years. It has partially taken away from us the trade of a considerable strip of territory along the Mississippi River near St. Louis, which was secured to us by a system of "through rates," and required the acceptance of less percentages of profit in order that the trade of other sections should not be diverted from this city. Then, too, the low prices of produce have prevented the farming community from spending as freely as they would have done with higher prices, or less protection *against them*. The protection system itself is now generally recognized as injuriously affecting our trade, and in this respect a most important step forward has been made during the year,—although to the temporary injury of legitimate traders. The farmers have found that they are obliged to accept for what they have to sell prices which are dictated by the competition of "the pauper labor of Europe," and have concluded that they cannot afford to pay for what *they* buy, protection prices to the manufacturer, and agents' commissions as well. They have begun by attempting to lop off the latter,—it would have been well could they have commenced at the other end.

In regard to the panic, we may note that it was felt long in advance by many of our wide-awake merchants, as some can feel an approaching storm long before its arrival. Hence there was an extensive shortening of sail before the event, which, while it somewhat reduced the volume of sales, enabled our merchants to weather the gale that prostrated so many Eastern houses. No important failure has occurred among Chicago wholesale dealers as a consequence of the panic,—a fact which speaks volumes for the sagacity and prudence, as well as the far-reaching enterprise, with which they conduct their business.

DRY GOODS.

No changes have occurred in the houses doing business in dry goods during the past year. The capital engaged in the trade is about $7,000,000, and the sales of the year are about $48,000,000, of which one house has sold more than one-third. The increase over 1872 is 15@20 per cent, notwithstanding the panic, which caused a shrinkage of 15 per cent on the average in the prices of domestic goods in the last quarter of the year. The panic also reduced the aggregate of importations of foreign goods slightly. No failures are reported. The panic has been a real benefit to the business in Chicago, though effecting a reduction in the profits. The shortening-up of the lines of credit in New York took away the only inducement that had existed to draw Western buyers to the seaboard, as New York has always given longer time than Chicago, where wanted. Added to this was the fact that Western buyers who *had* the cash were not anxious to take hold of large lines of goods on what they thought to be a falling market, and bought in Chicago because they did not deem it worth while to go East for small lots. And this will be a permanent benefit to the trade of this city, as those new customers have now found that Chicago wholesalers can afford to undersell those of New York. The reason for this fact is that our dealers buy direct from the manufacturers, both domestic and European, making their importations direct, and thus saving on handling, while the cost of living and of doing business in Chicago is scarcely half that in New York. And not only is the number of buyers who go East steadily diminishing, but the merchants of a large section of country which has hitherto been tributary to St. Louis, now come to Chicago, where they can buy at lower prices. One of our houses alone has sold goods during 1873 equal in amount to the sales of all the dry goods jobbers of St. Louis combined.

The recent depreciation in the prices of cotton goods is not entirely due to the panic, but in some measure to the reduced price of cotton as a consequence of a larger crop. The "sacrifice sales" made by prominent dealers in New York were generally confined to goods that were "off" color, or passe in style; as good styles continued to command good prices, both there and at home. Our dry-goods merchants generally report that collections in the country have been nearly as good, since September, as in former years; and some of them are surprised at the ease with which collections were made. The year has been one of unusual prosperity; and but for the panic the sales would have been at least 25 per cent larger than in 1872.

CARPETS.

Distinct from dry goods we have now a large wholesale trade in carpetings, engaging the attention of eight jobbing houses, with a capital of $1,000,000@1,250,000, and sales of $5,000,000 for the year 1873, which compares favorably with the business of the year preceding. Manufacturers' prices have not declined since the panic, but were considerably reduced in the spring, as the Lowell manufacturing companies cut under about 10 per cent for the purpose of heading off the Philadelphia manufacturers, the result of which was some failures at Philadelphia and at other points. The decline of the year is about 10 per cent on domestic, and 5 per cent on foreign-made goods; the latter being comparatively firm, owing to the fact that the European manufacturers generally confine themselves to the filling of orders, and hence have no stocks in the market on which they are compelled to realize. The year closes with a firm tone, and very good prospects for the future.

GROCERIES.

The business the past year aggregates about the same pecuniary value of sales as in 1872, being very nearly $60,000,000 on a capital of $7,500,000. The profits of the year have been only fair, but no failures have occurred, notwithstanding the panic, and the year closes with the trade in a healthy condition.

The consumption of coffee in 1872 exhibited an increase of 14 per cent over 1871; but the higher prices of the past year have caused a diminished consumption per capita, though there is a slight increase in the aggregate, owing to the greater number of people supplied. The coffee ring, which extends from New York to Brazil, has taken advantage of the fact that the area of coffee-producing territory is limited, and that therefore the coffee production cannot be materially increased to meet a constantly enlarging demand. They have manipulated prices up to an average of fully 6c per lb above that of 1872, notwithstanding the repeal of the duty of 3c per lb.

Sugars have averaged 2½@3c per lb lower than in 1872, in consequence of the excessive production; the crop being the largest that was ever gathered. Prices have receded lower than at any time since 1860, and this fact has largely stimulated consumption. The lessened cost has also enabled consumers to use a much greater proportion of the higher grades than formerly. Nearly 75 per cent of the sugars now used are white; a few years ago the brown sugars were most in favor with buyers.

The tea trade has been a disastrous one to Eastern importers the past season, owing to the enormous importations of 1872, and the dulness of trade in the Eastern markets, resulting from the concentration in Chicago of the great bulk of the tea trade of the Northwest. Hence many Eastern failures. We note that Oolongs have suffered most, the shrinkage in that class of teas being from 50 to 75 per cent. Our dealers now import direct from Asiatic ports, and this market seems destined, at no distant day, to be the recognized centre for the distribution of teas over a very large proportion of this continent. Our merchants obtain teas from Yokohama, via San Francisco, in seven weeks, instead of the five to six months consumed in the voyage to New York or Boston, which causes a considerable deterioration in the quality, as well as loss by the locking-up of capital for half a year on one consignment. A few years ago very few Japan teas were sold in this market, but now these teas constitute fully half the entire bulk sold; being cheaper and giving better satisfaction to the consumers than most of the Chinese teas. Only one failure has occurred here in the tea trade during 1873, and that was a firm which recently came here from Milwaukee.

DRUGS.

In this department there are few noteworthy changes. Trade has been very even throughout. The quantity of goods sold was about the same as in 1872; but the currency received was less, owing to the decline in gold, as a large part of the sales are of imported goods. The sales of the year foot up about $4,500,000, on a cash capital of $1,000,000. There are no failures to report, and no extensions. The panic made very little difference to the trade, orders being filled and collections made nearly the same as usual.

The chief excitement of the year has been the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that all goods put up in packages for the retail trade, and labeled, must bear the proprietary stamp. For six years no objection was raised to putting up medicines in this way, with labels stating the quantity of one dose, without stamps, where no special virtue was claimed for the preparation; and the trade now generally regard it as a great hardship that they should have to pay for stamps on this class of goods.

MILLINERY.

The wholesale millinery business has been active—rather more so than ever before,—though the larger preparations made by some dealers were not justified by the increase in trade. The quantity of goods sold was fully 20 per cent greater in 1873 than in 1872; but, owing to diminished prices, chiefly on foreign goods, due to the decline in the gold premium,—the sales only foot up about $4,800,000, against $4,500,000 for the year previous. The class of goods dealt in has presented a wide range, and more of artistic excellence than previously, some of our houses having presented a display of goods which a New Yorker might envy as well as admire. The panic made little difference to the business in Chicago, beyond necessitating the taking of iron paper from some debtors in the Lake Superior regions. Otherwise collections were made as promptly as heretofore, and the volume of sales exhibited no falling off. Indeed, some dealers report an increase, and give as a reason the fact that several parties bought their stocks here, who in ordinary seasons go East. It is only natural that the fall millinery should be active in spite of the panic; it is the head dress that gives tone to the general make-up of a lady's attire, and many who felt compelled to economize in dry goods invested in millinery the same as usual.

MUSIC.

Our music-dealers report an aggregate business scarcely equal to that of 1872, when measured in dollars and cents, though the volume of sales was somewhat larger. The business was very satisfactory during the first half of the year, below the average in August, as if the buying public had a premonition of the coming storm, and was very quiet during the three or four weeks succeeding the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Then it revived somewhat, and has been quite fair during the holidays. The expenses of doing business have been larger than ever this year, our leading firms having secured large establishments, and stocked them up with most magnificent displays of goods far exceeding those of the ante-fire period. Hence available profits have been less; but no serious embarrassment has been felt by any, as business was kept well in hand for several months before the panic, and there was less money out than usual. We estimate the sales of the year, including sheet-music, as well as instruments, at $2,100,000.

CROCKERY, &C.

The wholesale dealers in crockery, china, glassware, silver-plated ware, lamps, and the numerous other classes of articles which accompany these in Chicago, report a rather unsatisfactory state of things, though no failures have occurred. In 1872 the number of firms doing business was fully doubled (from 9 to 19), and the result was a general shrinkage in prices under the increased competition. It was then felt that prices had "come down to hard pan," but they have shrunk more in 1873. Eastern dealers were generally overstocked, and several of them failed, while others avoided failure by flooding the Western trade with offers to sell goods on terms with which Chicago men could not compete, except at a loss. Hence a general dullness in the last few months of the year; because, although the ruinous Eastern competition had ceased, it left country dealers fully stocked with goods, and they needed to make fewer purchases in Chicago than usual. The business is one that requires a large capital, and has probably returned considerably less profit during the past year, in proportion to the amount invested, than any other branch of wholesale trade in our city. The sales of the year aggregate about $3,000,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This branch of the wholesale business has attained to very large proportions, the volume of sales during 1873 being a little over $10,000,000 on a capital of $4,000,000, including that employed in manufacturing. The sales are said to be nearly 10 per cent larger than in 1872; though our figures for the twelve months succeeding the fire are nearly the same as the returns for the past year. There has been no material change in prices, and the year has been one of fair profit, the panic making very little difference to the trade. No failures are reported. One-fifth of all the boots and shoes sold by the 15 leading firms are manufactured by them; being nearly all the heavy goods (men's wear) that they sell. They do no "Fine" work here; but the heavier styles, to which they have paid particular attention, are generally preferred in the West to those of Eastern make. Chicago being the great hide and leather centre of the West, our boot and shoe manufacturers are able to make their own selections,—and from stock the wearing quality of which takes first rank wherever it goes. They also save on transportation of the material, and are thus enabled to pay better wages than those current in the Eastern manufactories, while offering favorable terms to buyers in competition with Eastern-made goods. This manufacture has been principally developed within the past ten years, though the business was begun in 1862. The product of 1873 is very much larger than that of the year preceding, and is one-third greater than that of 1870.

CLOTHING.

The year has been an active and prosperous one in the wholesale clothing line. Several new firms have recently embarked in the business, and the result is a large increase in both the capital invested,—now $3,500,000,—and in the volume of sales,—the aggregate sales of last year being a little over $10,000,000. With one exception, all our wholesale clothiers now manufacture their stock in Chicago, the annual product having increased seven-fold since 1870. Chicago-made clothing gives much better satisfaction than that made in New York, against which there is a well-grounded prejudice; as Eastern manufacturers make their goods for both the Northern and the Southern trade, the consequence being that they suit neither section. Our Chicago merchants know just what is wanted by Western buyers, and make it accordingly. Hence Chicago now stands at the head of the list, not even excepting New York, in the matter of clothing. The combined capital of St. Louis, in this business, does not equal that of two of our leading firms.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

A capital of about $1,500,000 is employed in this business, and the sales of the past year foot up the enormous aggregate of $6,000,000, though prices have ruled lower all around. We note a reduction of 10 per cent on hats, and 10@15 per cent on caps and furs. The greatest reduction in furs has been in minks, and martens stand next in the order of weakness. In consequence of this decline in prices, the profits of the business have been considerably below the average of past seasons; and two firms have failed. As a distributing point Chicago is rapidly expanding, and now ranks next to New York; but the bulk of the goods sold here are manufactured East (except silk hats). The greatest portion of the hats produced in the United States are made within a circuit of 100 miles from New York city.

PIG-IRON.

The trade in pig-iron was active and profitable during the first half of the year; since then it has ruled dull and heavy. For the whole year there has been a large decrease in the production of pig-iron, while the consumption has fallen off comparatively little. For this reason dealers generally anticipate that the coming season will be an active one, and more profitable than the last. Prices have averaged about $8.00 per ton lower than in 1872.

The magnitude of the business cannot be gauged by the receipts of pig-iron and the shipments of the manufactured product from this city, because fully 50 per cent of the product of the mines owned and operated by Chicago parties is sold direct from the furnace, and does not come near Chicago.

The average prices of the year were about as follows: Lake Superior, $54.00; Scotch, $56.00; and stone coal, $47.00, per ton.

COAL.

The coal business has been unprecedentedly active during the past year, the aggregate of transactions being 25 per cent greater than in 1872. Up to the time of the panic it was the most profitable season known for many years. Since then the business has fallen off somewhat, and lower prices have reduced profits. The receipts of all kinds of coal during the past twelve months will not vary much from 1,300,000 tons. This sold for about $8,000,000, and the business required the employment of a capital of $3,000,000 for its transaction.

The great element of prosperity in the trade, outside of a first-class demand, was the unusually low rates of freight by lake. The season opened at $1.00 per ton from Buffalo, and remained at that point till August, when it advanced to $1.18 per ton. During the panic the rate rapidly declined, with the falling off in the demand for Westward bound freight room; till at last the point was reached where vessels were glad to bring coal as ballast, and some of them pay their own tow bills at that. In 1872 the rate of freight from Buffalo touched $2.50 per ton. Owing to the lessened cost of moving, dealers did not so much feel the disadvantage arising from the combination among the owners of anthracite coal; under which they advanced prices 10c per ton on the 1st of each month from June to September, inclusive. The average price of coal in this market during the year was $9.50 for hard, and $7.00 for soft. The growth of the trade in coal is remarkable; it has more than doubled during the past five years. Very little wood is now used in Chicago, owing to the cheaper price of coal.

A few instances will indicate the enormous quantities of coal consumed in manufactures in Chicago. The following quantities have been used during the past year by the companies named: Chicago Gas Company, 50,000 tons; People's Gas Company, 40,000; Joliet Iron and Steel Company, 48,000; Union Rolling Mills, 40,000; Meeker's Blast Furnace, 26,000; Chicago Plate and Bar Metal Manufacturing Company, 10,000 tons.

The following mines are now owned by Chicago parties: Walnut Hill, of Pennsylvania; Lick Run, in Hocking Valley, Ohio; Laurel Hill and Coal Creek, in Indiana; and the Minonk and Wilmington, in Illinois. The proprietors of three of these mines own the cars in which their coal is transported to this city. The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company are rapidly pushing their line through the heart of the Wilmington coal regions, and but for the panic would now have been actively delivering coal in Chicago.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The sales of the year have been about $5,000,000, on a capital of $2,000,000. The season was the dullest and most unprofitable experienced for several years past. Inferior grades have declined fully 10 per cent in price, and the trade would have been almost paralyzed but for a good demand for Chicago-made leather, prices of which were well maintained, owing to its recognized superiority. The demand for poor stock has rapidly fallen off, as manufacturers found it to be the greatest economy to buy the best grades, as they not only wear better, but cut with much less waste. Chicago has now the reputation of manufacturing the best calf, kip, and upper leather of any city in the United States, and the demand for it generally exceeds the supply. It is wanted alike in California and Texas, in Louisiana and in Massachusetts; in fact, in all the principal markets of the States; and its superior quality is one of the reasons why the boots and shoes manufactured from it in this city are eagerly sought after, while the increased proficiency attained in the manufacture, and the lessened cost, is gradually driving the custom shoemaker out of the business.

The cost of production of leather in this city has been somewhat reduced during the past year, owing to the lower prices ruling for hides and bark. This has been partially the cause of a decline of about 10 per cent in the price of imported leather, which could not otherwise compete with that made in this city.

LUMBER.

The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the past season, from the points named, were, in millions of feet, approximately, as follows: Saugatuck, 20; Grand River, 85; Muskegon, 300; White Lake, 60; Pentwater, 16; Ludington, 75; Lincoln, Hamlin, and Duck Lake, 14; Manistee, 150; Portage Lake and Frankfort, 12; Traverse Bay, 12; Cheboygan, 8; Saginaw, 10; Monastique, ½; Cedar River, 10; Menominee, 125; Peshtigo, 40; Oconto, 45; Pensaukee, 12; Suamico, 12; Green Bay and Depere, 5; Ford River, 18½; Sturgeon Bay, 15; Escanaba, 4. The balance, miscellaneous.

The lumber trade has been greatly depressed this season, owing principally to an over-production of the commodity, and more recently to the financial troubles. The season's business has been unprofitable to most of those manufacturers who have placed their lumber on forced sale; while with others, especially those who have retailed from their yards, the prices realized have been in a measure satisfactory. The Chicago market annually absorbs a little over 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and an immense quantity of lath and shingles. The season of 1872 being the great rebuilding year, the receipts amounted to nearly 1,200,000,000 feet. The local trade of the current year was, of course, less, but above the average of previous seasons, while the shipments of lumber to the interior exceed those of 1872 by about 150,000,000 feet. The receipts and shipments of shingles are becoming less each year, they being shipped to a greater extent direct from the mills by rail to the interior on orders. The receipts this season were greatly shortened, and the fall trade interrupted, by the panic, which almost paralyzed an active and advancing wholesale market, compelling manufacturers to shut down their mills and immediately curtail their shipments. Less lumber has been received from Oconto this year than usual, the opening of new railroads making it more of a distributing point for its product than formerly. There is also considerable lumber shipped direct from the Michigan west shore ports, now that they have railroad communication with the interior.

The rafting business was inaugurated on Lake Michigan this year. About 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the log was successfully rafted to this port from Ludington. This business will probably receive more attention next season.

The wholesale market, though active at times, has generally lacked animation. The greatest decline has been in the common grades; choice lumber and shingles have brought proportionately better prices. The receipts for the first three months were very heavy, especially in May and June, when the capacity of the lumber fleet was largely increased by grain vessels entering the trade, the freights being more satisfactory than those at that time obtainable for grain. Common lumber opened at $12.00@13.50, and declined to $9.00@10.00 about the 1st of June, continuing at about this range until early in the fall, when an advance was obtained. The fall trade promised to be active, and the market was very firm. The receipts at that time were lessened by all the lumber vessels capable of carrying grain entering the latter trade, being attracted by the high freights. Joists and scantling were then selling at $9.50@10.75; but the panic interrupted the trade, and prices fell to $8.00 for piece stuff, some selling at $7.75, and $8.00@9.50 for common boards. Choice boards and strips have sold at $12.00@18.00; average price about $15.00, and of piece stuff $9.50. Lath opened at $3.25, declined to $1.75, advanced to $2.00, and closed at $1.75@$1.87½, afloat. Shingles have sold at from $2.87½@3.37½ afloat, and $3.00@3.50 on track. Shingles were scarce in the early fall, and, with an active demand, had advanced to $3.25@3.37½ afloat, and $3.37½@3.50 on track, when the panic came and stopped the trade, and they soon declined. Selects and clears sold before September at $18.00@45.00.

The yard trade has been active, and in a measure satisfactory. The interior demand has increased, and the city trade exceeds that of previous years, last season excepted. Yard prices have been lower this season than last, the greatest reduction being in the common grades, which have declined $3.00 per m, selling on the average at $12.00@13.00, though common lumber has sold lower than this. The upper grades have ruled comparatively steady throughout, prices being not very much lower than last year. Shingles and lath have fluctuated some, but were tolerably steady, and scarce and firm during the early fall.

Lumber was very active, and advancing in September; but the panic checked the upward tendency of the market, and although the retail trade continued uninterruptedly active for several weeks after, prices for common soon receded to $12.00, and concessions have since been made for cash.

Following is a statement of the stocks of lumber, shingles, and lath at the yards on Jan. 1 of the years named:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sawed lumber and timber, ft...	295,124,232	233,871,527	321,943,232
Shingles...........	22,633,000	70,920,000	40,301,000
Lath, pkgs.........	33,032,550	17,550,350	27,751,529

The annual inventory of the stocks at the yards has not yet been taken. The stocks are probably less than a year ago. The stock of lumber is thought to be not far from 300,000,000 feet.

Reports from the various lumber districts indicate that logging operations are to be conducted on a much less extensive scale this winter than last. The experience of this season and scarcity of money will, it is thought, cause lumbering to be reduced at least one-half. Besides, the winter so far has been unfavorable for active operations in the woods. Owing to this general disposition to curtail operations, there is some talk of a short supply of lumber next year, though our dealers generally anticipate that the supply will be at least ample. The possibility of a short supply will doubtless stimulate many to renewed exertions, besides men are plenty and labor much cheaper than last year. In addition to these facts, however, there has been a large amount of lumber and logs left over. The estimate given makes the total amount in logs and lumber left over on the shores of Lake Michigan at 581,000,000 feet. Another authority makes the amount for the State of Michigan at 1,650,000,000 feet. The estimated quantity of logs, including some lumber left over last year at Saginaw, Muskegon, Manistee, and Mason, Ottawa, and Oceana Counties was 582,000,000 feet. At Ottawa only 750,000,000 feet will be got out this season, against 1,250,000,000 last year.

The estimated amount of lumber and logs left over on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan is 581,000,000 feet, distributed as follows: Saugatuck, 10; South Haven, 5; Grand Haven, 75; Muskegon, 150; White Lake, 17; Stony Point, 3; Pentwater, 3; Ludington, 27½; Lincoln, 4; Hamlin, 2; Free Soil, ½; Manistee, 110; Portage Lake, 1; Frankfort, 2; Traverse City, 6; East Bay, ½; Elk Rapids, 1½; Cheboygan, 10; Monastique, 3; Two Rivers, 2; White Fish Bay and Masonville, 3; Cedar River, 5; Menomonee, 10; Peshtigo, 20; Oconto, 50; Pensaukee, 20; Little Suamico, 5; Big Suamico, 2; Duck Creek, 1; Green Bay, 5; Red River, 3; Little Sturgeon, 5; Big Sturgeon, 1; Two Rivers, 10; Kewaunee, 8. million feet. The estimated amount of logs left over in the Saginaw district is 437,250,000 feet. The stock of lumber on hand on the Saginaw River is estimated at 175,000,000 feet.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron has been very dull and depressed; declining from 40 to 50 per cent from the highest price of last year, and about 30 per cent since the 1st of January. The dullness and decline of iron is due chiefly to an over supply. The ore was contracted for at high prices, which stimulated mining, and the demand for rails has greatly fallen off, owing to the decline in railroad building, which has left a surplus stock of pig metal on the market, and caused a large increase in the manufacture of merchandise goods. The depression and low prices prevailing have also materially lessened importations. Steel, being mostly imported or made to a large extent of imported stock, has been less affected, the decline suffered being principally from sympathy with gold. There has also been little change in Norway iron. At the present time there is a better feeling in regard to iron, and it is thought that the lowest prices have been reached. The aggregate sales of iron and steel for the year are estimated by dealers to amount to about $4,000,000.

OTHER METALS, AND HARDWARE.

The trade in metals and tinners' stock has been fully equal to that of 1872. Although there has been a large falling off in the local demand, this has been compensated for by the increase in the interior trade. The market has been declining, so that while the quantity of goods sold is greater, the amount in dollars and cents is proportionately less. The lower prices were anticipated in a measure in 1872, when the unprecedented city demand caused quotations to rule higher than they would have done in ordinary times. But the metals being mostly imported goods, are more particularly affected by gold, which has declined. The greatest decline occurred in October, when gold went nearly to par, and there was a general disposition among importers and dealers in foreign goods to realize. Prices have been relatively lower in this country this fall than in Europe. The decline in metals and tinners' stock is from 15 to 20 per cent, and probably in some manufactured work it is greater than that, though in some instances less. The market at present is rather quiet, but firm for most metals, especially tinplate, which has advanced East. The aggregate sales of our jobbers for the year are estimated at $9,300,000, and if other branches of hardware were included would probably aggregate $10,000,000.

NAILS.

The nail trade has been very large, in fact it is increasing every year. The local demand, as compared with that of last year, has been less, but there has been a steady increase in the interior trade. The tendency of prices this year has been downward; and nails are now $1.50 per keg lower than a year ago at this time. The principal reason for the decline is the same as given for iron. It is estimated that about 400,000 kegs of nails have been sold during the year.

JEWELRY, ETC.

The trade in jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., exhibits a considerable falling off in the aggregate of sales, though several new houses are in the business. There was less doing than usual, even before the panic, as low prices for grain had made country residents less willing or able to purchase, and the city trade, also, fell off from the extraordinary impetus it received during the process of rebuilding and refurnishing in the twelve months succeeding the fire. The panic brought the business almost to a standstill for a couple of weeks, and then it was rather slow until the approach of the holiday season, during which it was fully equal to the average of former years at that period. The sales of the year foot up about $3,500,000.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Overproduction and competition have caused most building materials to rule very low this season. The demand has been large, but the trade, especially in brick and lime, has not generally been very satisfactory. Common brick were quoted one year ago at $11.00@13.00, and have declined to $6.00@7.50, some parties early in the season, being desirous of going out of the business, selling below these figures, but prices have ruled pretty steady for the remainder of the season at $6.50@7.00. There has not been so much change in pressed brick, though they have declined. Lime is 20@25c per brl lower, and comparatively steady at 80c@$1.00 per brl in bulk. Cements have been in good demand and very steady, at $2.00 per brl for Louisville, Akron, and Utica, while Portland is some lower. The fall trade was interrupted by the financial troubles, but no particular change in prices occurred, they being, for many materials at least, already as low as they could well be.

THE GRAND TOTAL.

The following is an approximation to the value of our wholesale trade in 1873. It includes only the first-selling value, second sales not being counted, even though made by jobbers. Under the head of wholesale stores we include dry-goods, carpets, drugs, groceries, millinery, music, crockery, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, &c., leather, iron and other metals, and jewelry; the figures including the goods manufactured here, as well as those received from other places. In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 23 we gave the total value of the product of manufactures in the city for the year as $165,000,000. From this we deduct $43,500,000 worth of goods made here, and included in the sales of "wholesale stores," in the first line of the following table:

Wholesale stores	$173,000,000
Live stock, received	90,000,000
Breadstuffs, received	65,000,000
Lumber, etc., received	14,000,000
Other produce, received	62,000,000
Wholesale, received, and not in above list	4,500,000
Manufactures, not above included	121,500,000
Total sales	$530,000,000
Total Oct. '71 to Oct. '72	450,800,000
Total in 1870	402,500,000
Total in 1869	412,500,000
Total in 1868	397,500,000
Total in 1860	97,000,000
Total in 1852	20,000,000

Being a gain of 18 per cent on the twelve months succeeding the fire, and a gain of 31 per cent on the business of 1870.

The aggregate here given would be swelled materially if we included the sales of produce to shippers after it has once been sold in open market; and no inconsiderable addition would be made if we should note the "street trade" of the city—as ice, milk, vegetables, oats, dressed hogs, &c., which are sold without going into store at all, but go directly to the consumer. The sales of real estate would form another big item; but none of these belong to what we understand as the legitimate wholesale trade of the city, which is rather understated than otherwise in the above estimates.

THE FOG IN LONDON.

Loss of Life in the Streets and on the Canals -- Extraordinary Mortality Among the Beasts at the Smithfield Cattle Show.

London (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the New York World.

This is the third day of the extraordinary fog which has almost paralyzed all life in London since Tuesday morning. On Tuesday, the fog caused the loss of four lives and injuries by the score; yesterday four other persons are known to have drowned in the canals, and, from the large number of missing persons reported to the police, it is feared that many others have met with the same fate. But the most extraordinary disaster caused by the fog has been the effect produced by it upon the cattle on exhibition at the annual show of the Smithfield Club in Agricultural Hall. On Monday, when the show was opened, there was not a single case of indisposition among the large number of cattle that paraded before the judges, and at the present writing at least a third of the number have disappeared from their stalls. The simple explanation that is given is that it is the long continuance of fog vitiating the air of the hall that has occasioned such wholesale destruction amongst the beasts. Anyway, the dismal fact is that since early yesterday morning at least twenty-five of the exhibited animals, many of them the chief prize-holders, have either died or been slaughtered for the sake of saving the value of carcasses, while at 7 o'clock last evening a careful enumeration of the empty stalls disclosed the startling truth that it had been thought prudent to remove ninety-three of the unfortunate creatures. Barford street, in which are the gates of the cattle-yard, all yesterday afternoon and evening presented a strange appearance. In the fog and by link-light there was ranged in a long line that extended even beyond the Liverpool road a large number of those peculiarly-shaped vehicles used for the conveyance of sick or disabled animals,—great lumbering, clattering boxes on wheels, but known amongst the fraternity that affect them as "floats,—and each in its turn drew up to the yard gates to receive its sorry freightage and hurry off to make room for the next, and the next, of a line that seemed to be endless. Within the building the scene was strange and striking. The attendance of visitors was as great as is usual on a second shilling day, possibly greater, on account of the rumor that had got abroad of the startling mortality that had seized on the larger animals; but the stalls were not more than a third filled. Sight-seers naturally made for that point where the beast of beasts, Mr. Walter's light gray heifer, was to be seen; but, like many more, that renowned animal had vanished, though whether to the slaughter-house or merely to more salubrious quarters could not be ascertained. The fog plague had stricken the poor creatures in the most erratic manner. Here in a whole long row no more than half a dozen vacant stalls might be counted, while in that immediately adjoining as many as five-and-twenty description boards hung idle, many of them gaily decorated with the rosettes and ribbons that denote animals that are specially distinguished. Big and little oxen had alike fallen victims, the giant of four-and-twenty hundred-weight and the compact steer of barely 17. Even the tough and wiry natives of the Highlands, with their enormous breadth and depth of chest and healthfulness of lungs, had, in at least two cases, been unable to hold out against the deadly gray mist that seemed to be almost as inimical to brute-life as fumes of charcoal are to human. It is not easy to conjecture what will be the result supposing that, as on Tuesday, the fog increases, and grows blacker and denser toward midnight. It is quite evident that there are scores of the unfortunate creatures who are but ill-prepared for a prolongation of the attack of the wondrous enemy. Within an hour of closing-time last night there was not a single beast on his legs; all were lying or kneeling down, and many of them gasping, and, with froth on their mouth and nostrils, denoting their pitiable condition. It was a sight that the great majority of the visitors had not reckoned on, and instead of, as on ordinary occasions, passing on with all convenient speed along the various avenues, taking note as they went, now were to be seen in fifty different places groups of a hundred or so of men and women crowding around a luckless beast, and unintentionally diminishing his scanty chances of existence. Strangely enough, neither the sheep nor the pigs are to any alarming extent affected by the fog. The latter snore and gasp and make apoplectic gurgling noises in their throats no less and no more than usual, and the sheep, though far from lively, exhibit no grave symptoms.

The Female Members of the Boston School Board.

From the New York Tribune.

The recently elected feminine members of the Boston School Board seem to be well qualified for the office. Miss Abbie W. May has long been identified with the charities of Boston. At her home in Exeter place was begun the work of the Sanitary Commission in Boston, and in all the enterprises which were set on foot during the war for the benefit of the soldiers Miss May took a most active part. In education Miss May has taken a great interest, and her views on the subject are said to be decidedly progressive. Miss Lucia M. Peabody is a lady of 14 years' experience as a teacher, and knows perfectly not only the system of education that prevails there, but is by her long service peculiarly qualified to judge as to the requirements of education in the future. She had in charge many years ago the excellent school which was begun by Mrs. Lowell. Miss Lucretia Crocker is the daughter of Mr. Henry Crocker, President of the Union Insurance Company. The fact that she has been for several years one of the faculty in Antioch College, Ohio, sufficiently explains the unanimity with which she was chosen to the School Board from Ward Eleven. Her knowledge of educational subjects, in all branches, is said to be great, and she can hardly fail to do good work for the cause of education. Mrs. Ann Adeline Badger, of Ward Nine, was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and has for some time managed a large private school in Boston. She has devoted her life to educational matters, and is perfectly competent to perform the duties which will devolve upon her. She has assistance in the management of her school, so that she will be able to spare the time which the performance of these duties will require.

The Workingman's Candidate for the British Parliament.

Mr. Burt, the miners' candidate for Morpeth, is just 36 years old, and he was born near North Shields. He is a pitman's son, but early showed considerable mental capacity, and was a diligent reader. He joined a local temperance society, and rapidly assumed so prominent a position among his colleagues that he was called upon to assume the direction of the Miners' Union during the great Cramlington strike of 1865. He found the Union with a balance of only £23. Yet he obtained £4,000, and at the end of the strike there was a balance of £700, which was made the nucleus of a fund that now reaches £16,000. He took an active part in getting the 3,000 miners of Morpeth enfranchised, and it has been decided to run him as a candidate at the next election, and, if elected, to give him £500 a year. He is, it is said, to be opposed by Mr. Mitford, one of Lord Redesdale's relatives, and author of "Tales of Old Japan."

MICHIGAN.

The Attempt to Introduce Homeopathy into the University.

A Receiver Appointed for the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 22, 1873.

The repeated attempts that have been made by the Michigan Legislature, or rather by a powerful faction of that body, to force

A CHAIR OF HOMEOPATHY

into the Medical College of the University of Michigan, contrary to the wishes of the Regents of that institution, have given rise to a series of most interesting and important suits, and the end is not yet reached. Not only from the important constitutional questions involved, in which the State of Michigan is more immediately concerned, but from the weighty educational interests affected, it has become of vital importance to the whole Northwest.

The question is now not so much, What particular school of medicine shall be taught in this college? as,

WHO SHALL RULE THE UNIVERSITY?

Were it only a Kilkenny-cat-fight between the Allopathists and the Homeopathists, many who now take a deep interest in the result would calmly await the end, content to let the longer tail win, only earnestly wishing that the end of this unprofitable contest might soon come, so that peace would again reign in the University, leaving the authorities to turn their undisturbed attention to the more important matters which press upon them from every side.

But the question in its present form is, I repeat, Who is to rule this University? Is it to be left to be driven hither and thither by every gust of popular passion and prejudice? Is it to be thrown into the political whirlpool (if not cesspool) at Lansing, to be tossed, and turned, and twisted, as office-seeking policy or popular clamor may direct? Or is its government to be left in the hands of the Regents, whose wise rule needs no other praise than the quiet, steady, yet rapid growth which has characterized the history of the University?

To bring this matter clearly before the minds of THE TRIBUNE readers, I will give a brief

HISTORY OF THE CONTEST:

Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, the Regents of the University were appointed by the Senate on the nomination of the Governor. It was soon found that this placed the real rule of the University in the hands of the Legislature, while it nominally remained with the Regents.

To remove this difficulty, it was provided by that Constitution that henceforth the Regents should be elected directly by the people,—one being chosen from each Senatorial District,—and the general and complete control was placed in their hands. In the words of the Constitution, "The Board of Regents shall have general supervision of the University, and direction and control of all expenditures from the University Fund."

As early as 1855 a law was passed by the Legislature, requiring the Board of Regents to appoint a Professor of Homeopathy.

THEN THE STRUGGLE BEGAN.

After long-continued efforts to secure the appointment of such Professor, application was made, in 1869, to the Supreme Court for a mandamus requiring the Regents to comply with the law. The Regents resisted this application, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, as that instrument had expressly given them complete direction and control of the expenditures of the University.

The Supreme Court was equally divided on the question of the constitutionality of the law, and the mandamus was, of course, denied.

This brings the case down to the law enacted by the Legislature last winter, which is the present subject of controversy.

This law requires, in still stronger terms than any of the preceding acts, that the Regents

SHALL APPOINT TWO HOMEOPATHIC PROFESSORS.

The present Board of Regents took the matter into consideration last June,—a full account of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE at that time,—and, like the previous Boards, concluded that an attempt to teach two hostile theories of medicine in the same college would be inexpedient, if not dangerous; that the law was unconstitutional, and, without their sanction, utterly void; and, therefore, they refused to carry out the law. So the doors of the University were again closed against Homeopathy.

The Attorney General determined to make a flank-movement on the Regents this time by bringing the question

BEFORE A CIRCUIT COURT,—

in that way gaining two chances of success; so he made application to Judge Crane, of this county, for a writ of mandamus to enforce the law. So much for the history of the case up to this time.

To-day the case was argued, and, even if nothing had been at stake, the array of legal talent upon either side would have made it a day long to be remembered in Ann Arbor.

Judge Lawrence, of this place, and D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids, appeared on behalf of the Legislature; while the Board of Regents was even more ably represented, by Judge Charles I. Walker, of Detroit (Kent Professor of Law in the University), and ex-Gov. Felch, of Ann Arbor.

At the trial to-day, the attorneys for the Legislature relied mainly upon the law; while those of the Regents claimed: first, that the Circuit Courts have no jurisdiction to issue the desired writ; second, that the law was unconstitutional.

When Judges Lawrence and Walker had concluded their arguments, it was decided to submit the case without further discussion. Judge Crane then delivered

HIS DECISION,

substantially as follows:

"To my mind, this question, while it is of vast importance, not only to the University, but to the Legislature and the people, that it should be decided, and that, too, speedily, yet involves questions which can and ought to be settled only by the Supreme Court. And, moreover, it is, in my mind, a question of grave doubt whether this Court has a right to grant such a writ; and, in view of these facts, I feel it my duty to deny the writ."

This decision, of course, does not reach the point at issue, and the question will now be brought before the Supreme Court at the next term, when it will probably be definitely and forever settled.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

Another road has followed in the way already pointed out and so successfully pursued by the Northern Pacific Railroad. At least, so the Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, told the Circuit Court of this county to-day. He related that the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad Company had given to James F. Joy and Henry P. Baldwin, Trustees, &c., two mortgages to secure debts to the amount of $400,000; and that road, under its present management, could pay neither principal nor interest; and, therefore, he prayed the Court to appoint a Receiver to take charge of this road for the benefit of the holders of those mortgages. Upon evidence that the writ of complaint had been served upon the President of the road, Christian F. Buhl, Esq., and as no one appeared to object on behalf of the Railroad Company, Judge Crane granted the desired order, and appointed Edwin F. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, as Receiver, with full powers. C. A. W.

The Eucalyptus Tree--A Tree that Destroys Malaria.

From the London Telegraph.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Science a very interesting paper was read by M. Gimbert. Its subject was the alleged febrifugal properties of the Australian tree, eucalyptus globulus, which is said to have the curious and valuable power of destroying the malarious element in any atmosphere where it grows. The species in question is one of that family indigenous to New South Wales, which the colonists call gum trees. They shoot up very quickly and to an enormous height, some of them reaching 150 feet, with a girth of from twenty-five to forty. The sparse and strangely-twisted foliage grows in a thin crown at the top of the pillar-like stem, but the characteristic of the whole genus is the rapid habit of increase, seen equally in the "iron bark," the "blue gum," and this particular specimen the eucalyptus globulus. The tree in question absorbs an immense deal of water from the earth, and at the same time emits an aromatic odor, which has, perhaps, something to do with the beneficial influence attributed to it. Where it is thickly planted in marshy tracts the subsoil is said to be drained in a little while as though by extensive piping. Miasma ceases, we are told, wherever the eucalyptus flourishes. It has been tried for this purpose at the Cape, and within two or three years has completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of that colony. Somewhat later its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At a farm twenty miles from Algiers, situated on the banks of a river, and noted for its extremely pestilential air, about 13,000 eucalypti were planted. In the same year, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case occurred, yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighborhood of Constantina, it is also stated, was another noted fever-spot, covered with marsh-water both in winter and summer; in five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. Throughout Cuba marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where the tree has been introduced. A station-house again, at one end of a railway viaduct in the Department of the Var, was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year; forty of the trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. Such are some of the facts brought forward by M. Gimbert. If they are well established, it would be most desirable to try whether the eucalyptus would thrive on the west coast of Africa and other malarious districts of the warmer latitudes. It is affirmed that the sunflower possesses a similar capacity to dry up the subsoil and neutralize miasma. Nor should botanists neglect these suggestions. There are more wonders yet in the vegetable world than are dreamed of in their philosophy. How passing strange, for example, is that property of the pawpaw-tree to turn meat tender! A joint of mutton, steeped in a solution of its juice, becomes instantly succulent, and the flesh of animals fed upon its leaves "melts in the mouth" upon cooking.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRAMP IN ENGLAND.

Letter from Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University.

OXFORD, Eng., Dec. 3, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your very able paper on Crises, in your journal of Oct. 25, interested me exceedingly. You have done much to clear up the first principles of a complicated subject by your very searching analysis; it would be a very great advantage to traders in every country if bankers and financiers would study a paper which throws so much light where it is so greatly needed.

You have dealt with real crises founded on an unsound condition of trade and banking. We in England have just gone through a new variety of commercial malady, springing up amidst a remarkably prosperous state of industry and trade, from a source which has its origin in imagination and ignorance. Commerce was flourishing on every side; speculation was dormant; no one was suspected of insolvency; no vague fear brooded over the commercial mind that some great wielder of credit was going to wreck; the loans asked of banks were legitimate in nature, and no suspicion was harbored that they would not be repaid in due time. Yet because the reserve of gold had several jumps downwards, up sprang the bank rate—every man frightened his neighbor; all rushed together to make themselves safe by obtaining premature loans and advances; and the banks reaped a profit measured by the difference between 3 per cent and 12. Thus trade was saddled with an enormous burden, for modern trade is carried on by discounts. And wherefore was this suffering inflicted? Because every one has persuaded himself that a reserve is a thing not to be touched, and that if it is touched the banks are at liberty to exact any interest they choose till the heap of gold is restored to the conventional height. Torturers and victims alike succumb to the delusion. A reserve is not a buffer, according to their conceptions, to rise and fall, and by rising and falling to steady the banking machine and prevent recourse to convulsive alterations of the rate of interest; it is an arbitrary mass, forbidden to act as a reserve to meet variations of payments in gold; it is something essentially different in kind. It is a fixed determinate heap, never to be lessened,—and, if lessened, to be replenished at the cost of no matter what spasms to the trading community. A rational explanation of such an unalterable sum is unknown to me. I find no element in the nature of banking which calls for such a stereotyped arrangement. A reserve I understand to be a thing to be used, which regulates by increasing or diminishing; but an unchangeable quantity is a pure piece of irrational arbitrariness.

But bankers and their victims alike need to go to school; an intelligible explanation of their operations is the last thing they think of.

BONAMY PRICE.

A London Fog.

From the Boston Post.

Not only over London, but through all its streets and squares, its alleys and "closes," and in its obscurest corners, there was last week brooding a fog compared with which the fabled London fogs of the past have been but gossamer mists. It came in a thick, dirty yellow cloud, penetrating every crevice and opening, creeping along the thoroughfares like a solid though intangible mass. The American idea of such a visitation is that the atmosphere has become infectiously dull and stagnant; the gloom of an American fog is no more serious than the absence of sunshine and a dispiriting heaviness in the air. But the fog which, ever and anon, besets London, besieging it like an atmospheric host, absorbing it like an atmospheric sponge, as little to be resisted by doors, and windows and blinds as a goblin or a fairy sprite, as opaque as a stone wall, as persistent as a miserly creditor, as preventive of business as a financial crisis, and as hostile to the pleasures of the fashionable world as a plague of Florence, strikes practical blindness to the whole population, and defies the sun and moon, gas, kerosene, and tar, with an equal triumph. At such a time the London blind have for once the advantage of their eye-blessed fellow-creatures; used to groping, they may grope amid the fog as skillfully as under the noonday sun, and find their way when the seeing are bewildered. For two days London was enveloped in one of these monster fogs, the thickest and most long enduring within the memory of living Cockneys. It is almost as if the great teeming hive of human bees had been sulphur-suffocated out of existence. The busy Thames flows, for once in an age, unobstructed and free between its murky and littered banks. Vessels, coasters and sea-worn, lie helpless at the quays, and crowd closely together as if for mutual protection. The penny steamboats creep fearfully from pier to pier, their lavish galaxy of warning lights painting but a dull red flush on the yellow canvas of the fog. On London Bridge, at mid-day, there was an irregular torchlight procession of people with links and lanterns groping to and fro, seeming, from a little distance, like a phantom saturnalia.

Everywhere there is groping and colliding, a deadness and silence in most places like that of midnight. Cheapside, for once, ceases its day-long babble of cart-wheels and shoutings, its barricades of vehicles and crowded pavements. Link boys walk before carriages and carts; draymen curse at the fog-blindness of the coachmen and omnibus drivers; moneyed men, toiling painfully towards 'Change, lose precious appointments; Londoners of forty years' standing, attempting to reach the green-grocer's to order the family supply, find themselves lost in the next street, and wander for hours around a radius of a few yards of their residences; children are hopelessly lost, and the police and the pickpockets are equally baffled.

Sporting Enthusiasts.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A well-known sporting character being on his death-bed, was attended by a friendly divine of somewhat nervous temperament, who, to console him, expressed a conviction that he and his penitent would meet hereafter as winged angels. "Are you sure of that?" inquired the dying man. "Quite sure," replied his adviser. "Then I'll fly you for a sovereign," replied the incorrigible gambler. An enthusiast of this sort seems, according to a local paper, to have greatly distinguished himself on the occasion of a fire which lately broke out at the cotton-sampling offices of a firm in Liverpool. While the conflagration was at its height, and the burning cotton was being thrown out of the windows upon the flags below, a number of brokers stood in the street discussing the sum which the waste would realize. One among them offered to bet a guinea that the burnt cotton would fetch £15, and, as this was apparently far beyond its value, he found no difficulty in finding persons willing to take the bet. This he did till twenty people had accepted the wager for a guinea each. He afterwards went to the sale and bought the cotton for £16, which he then sold for £12, sustaining a loss of £4 upon the purchase, but pocketing nineteen guineas as the balance of his profit on the transaction.

The Des Moines brewers [illegible] brewing for 1873 will amount to [illegible]

DENVER.

The New City of ...

Fast Horses and ...

Reminiscences of ...

Special Correspondence of The ...

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INANCIAL CRAMP IN ENGLAND.

Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University.

OXFORD, Eng., Dec. 8, 1873.

Chicago Tribune: I see a
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BONAMY PRICE.

London Fog.

The Boston Post.

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The Full Mall Gazette.

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DENVER.

The New City of the Plains.

Fast Horses and Fast Men.

Reminiscences of Denver Life.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Dec. 18, 1873.

And here we are at Denver, the greatest Plains-City of the West. Our table of distances informs us that we are 2,200 miles west of New York, 1,120 miles west of Chicago, 1,100 west of St. Louis, 626 miles west of Omaha, and 530 miles west of the Missouri River.

We are 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and on a plain 600 miles in extent. The population of Denver is set down at 15,000, and it is the Capital of Colorado Territory. This Territory has a population of 50,000 souls, and contains 110,000 square miles. The climate is dry and healthy, and the lands rich and fertile. The mineral resources of Colorado are immense, and the coal and iron fields contain over 5,000 square miles.

Looking from the window of my hotel, I can see

THE MOUNTAINS

rise in a vast semi-circle, their highest peaks covered with everlasting snow. To the south is Pike's Peak, 13,000 feet high and to the north, Long's Peak, looming up 14,000 feet. The mountains run north and south, and divide the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. In them rise the Arkansas and Colorado Rivers, which start on their long journey to their ocean-homes. In full view is the mountain which furnished the scene for Bierstadt's "Storm on the Rocky Mountains," and below is the little valley where he painted one of his most delightful pictures. There are many subjects here worthy the study of a painter; and, as the eye sweeps over fields and woods, mountains and glens, away up to the snow-line, where the sun's rays leap and flash in many colors on the ice, the scene is one that might well engage the thoughts of the poet or the pencil of an artist. "Denver," says Bowles, "is in the broadest belt of the Rocky Mountains, and no city *in all the world* has such a panorama of perpetual beauty spread out before it." This is strong language, but it is scarcely overdrawn.

To return to the city proper. It is not a mountain town, but built on the plain, 15 miles distant from the foot of the range, although the clear atmosphere makes the hills seem scarcely 3 miles away. There are churches, schools, and public buildings everywhere. Here stands a Branch Mint of the United States, that in two months assayed and paid out, in native gold and silver bars, $100,000. There are

THREE DAILY PAPERS,—

the *Post*, *News*, and *Tribune*. All are well supported, and the *Rocky Mountain News* has an immense circulation among the merchants, miners, and farmers of Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Utah, and Montana. The *Tribune* issues a daily, semi-weekly, and weekly edition, and is second only in circulation and influence to the *News*. All three of the papers are live, lusty, bold journals; and no traveler need wait for his Eastern mail to learn what is going on in the outside world, for he can read the news as well at his breakfast-table in Denver as if at the St. Nicholas in New York.

THE BUSINESS DONE

by this young city is something surprising, and shows the vast resources, and productiveness of the territory. In twelve months Denver sold $10,000,000 worth of goods; paid $75,000 for machinery; bought $9,814 worth of fruit and nute-trees; sold 10,000,000 pounds of grain, sawed 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 40,000 head of cattle, 60,000 hides, 27,000 pounds of wool; and minted $2,400,000 in gold, not including the millions carried away by private individuals. There was during the same time $555,452.88 in silver deposited in the Mint; and the amount placed on his books $4,000,000 worth of real estate.

Denver will one day be the

MOST PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE

place in the United States to reside. It is situated in the centre of the Union, and is already connected by rail with California, the East, and South. When the railroad now building to New Mexico, Arizona, and the Rio Grande is completed, all the tropical fruits will be brought to the people of Denver as cheap as they can be bought in New Orleans. The wonderful pears, apples, peaches, and grapes of California are now laid at their doors for a few cents per pound. And plains wheat at $1 per bushel; the best of beef, mutton, and pork, at six cents per pound; driving-horses at $100 each, and good roads, and we have not only a cheap but delightful place to live.

Denver has three first-class hotels, a theatre, two Touring-halls, a race-track, water-works, a Fire-Department, and a Board of Trade. Some of the

FINEST TROTTING-HORSES

to be found in America are at Denver, and as nice turn-outs are seen there as in Philadelphia or New York. It was at Denver that that gay old sport, Aleck McClure, saw "Lady Alice" trot,—a mare that he fell perfectly in love with; and he made haste to write the New York *Tribune*. "She is certainly the most graceful trotter, and the most amiable, winning little pony I have ever seen." It is no uncommon thing at Denver for gentlemen to drive their families out behind a 2:40-team; and, on every fine afternoon, from twenty to thirty fast horses can be seen in the Park.

Denver was at one time by no means a cheap place to live. Meline gives this account of

A DINNER

to ate there no longer ago than 1866: "A handful of flour from a barrel that cost $20; a sip of golden syrup at $3 per gallon; a cup of tea at $3 per pound; two ranche-eggs at $1.25 per dozen; a glance into a newspaper, a single copy of which cost 25 cents; a glass of beer at 40 cents; a saucer of strawberries at $2 per quart; a bit of ranche butter, very excellent, but $2 per pound."

But all this is now changed; a German came along and put up a big brewery, and all the beer wanted can be had at 5 and 10 cents a glass; the railroads came in, and brought with them cheap produce; ranche-men seeded on the vacant lands, and chickens, eggs, and butter became plenty and cheap; ditches were dug from the streams, the land irrigated, and an abundance of vegetables grown. From the Platte River, a ditch 15 miles long leads to the city, and furnishes it with great quantities of water. From this ditch water is taken to irrigate the gardens and streets, along which shade-trees have been planted. With the booming of the cars, the splendid silver-mounted, wide-stirruped saddles and Mexican sombreros went out, and Denver is now

AS CIVILIZED A PLACE

as there is on the Continent. It seems incredible that this city is only *twelve* years old, having been incorporated in 1861; but such is the fact. Denver, however, has had its history, as well as other towns in the West; and for a long time it was the resort of a gang of desperadoes, gamblers, and thieves, who seized upon the offices of the city, and daily attempted to commit their crimes in the name of the law. These cut-throats at one time controlled everything,—elected the municipal officers, possessed themselves of the wealth of the city, intimidated the editors and Justices, and held high carnival of crime.

A DESPERADO NAMED JAMES GORDON

killed an inoffensive German, and the German people roused to action. Gordon fled to a ranche, and a strong party surrounded it, when the desperado came forth on a swift horse, and dashed through his pursuers. A shower of bullets followed him, but he escaped unharmed. A massmeeting was then called in Denver, money raised, and officers sent after the fugitive. They trailed him 1,700 miles, and at last captured him near the Indian Territory, and took him to Leavenworth. Here Gordon's friends got a writ of habeas corpus, and took him from the Denver officers. Again Gordon was about to escape: but the Germans of Leavenworth gathered in a mob, attacked the officers of the law, and recaptured the desperado. Three times the mob had a rope around Gordon's neck, but were prevented from hanging him by the civil officers. In the scuffle the prisoner's clothes were torn from his back, and he was so badly beaten that he begged some one to shoot him on the spot. At last it was agreed that Gordon should be taken back to Denver for trial, and upon this promise the mob dispersed. He was delivered over to Mr. Mitchell, the leading officer from Denver, by whom he was ironed and carried to Denver. His trial was short, and he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. After a week given him to prepare for death,

HE WAS EXECUTED.

Then the docile Germans, when aroused, vindicated the majesty of the law, and showed the desperadoes that they could and would defend themselves. Gordon had already killed three men, and was a fit subject for the gallows. He was 30 years of age at the time of his death, and the only mitigating circumstances in his life of crime was, that he had an aged father, to whom he was ever kind.

The editor of the *Rocky Mountain News* made some comments on a murder, which offended the desperadoes, and they attacked his office. While Mr. Byers, one of the editors, was sitting in an office talking with three Northern gentlemen, four gamblers rushed in, seized him, dragged him to a drinking-saloon, and would have murdered him but for the interference of friends. The gamblers then went to the printing-office, but were prevented from destroying it by the types, who had armed themselves with guns and revolvers. Several shots were fired; but the ruffians, seeing the citizens were arming, fled and hid themselves. The aroused citizens made a general search, and Steele, the ringleader of the band, was

TAKEN AND SHOT.

Another of the gamblers was captured, and about to be hanged, when he begged the people to spare his life and permit him to leave the country. The question was put to vote, and carried by a small majority to spare him, on condition that he would quit Denver at once and forever; which he did.

A man named Ford committed a murder under peculiarly-aggravating circumstances, and was justified; but, being a bad man, and emboldened by his first success, he soon afterwards did a murder in cold blood, when the people rose and demanded his execution. Ford fled, but a committee of Vigilants followed him, took him from a stage-coach, and

SHOT HIM BY THE ROAD-SIDE.

Another murderer fled to the Indians; but the Vigilants followed day and night, over mountain and plain, until he was taken and hung.

Steele had a brother, who had sworn to take the life of Mr. Pollock, who had shot his brother. One day they met on the highway in Denver; but Pollock, seeing Steele first, covered him with his rifle, and called him to pass on. Steele did so, the deadly tube bearing on him until he was out of range. Two years afterwards these men met in New Mexico, and simultaneously recognized each other. Both fired; but Pollock escaped, while Steele fell with

A BALL THROUGH HIS BRAIN.

It was over this rough road of blood Denver found peace, and became the quiet and orderly city she is to-day. Her citizens banded together for her defense, and became a law unto themselves.

Dixon has told us that "From three to five persons were usually killed during the night, and sometimes in open day, in Denver;" and, although this statement has been vigorously denied, it is probable that, at one time in the early history of the city, it came near being the truth. Richardson tells us the printing-offices were arsenals, and that both editors and types went armed about their work,—presenting between themselves and the desperadoes a sort of "armed neutrality." He also assures us that he saw a murderer

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

in the following manner:

Judge ——: "The jury have found you guilty; have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

Prisoner—"I have nothing to say."

Judge—"Then I will submit the question to this assemblage [about 400 people]. All you who believe in this verdict say 'Aye.' [A roar of affirmatives.] All opposed, 'No.' [A feeble 'No,' the prisoner alone voting in the negative.]

Judge—"Prisoner, you will be hanged to-morrow morning."

Prisoner—"Thank you." [Roars of laughter.]

THOSE WERE THE DAYS

when 20,000 miners rushed to Pike's Peak; and when, in order to get a letter out of the Post-Office in Denver, it was necessary to take one's place in the line early in the morning, in order that the delivery-box might be reached before noon. Those were the days when James Buchanan's Postmaster, about whom a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* had said something unpleasant, beguiled the luckless journalist into the office, and then, with a loaded revolver at his ear, compelled him to write and sign a statement that what he had written about the Postmaster was false and slanderous, and he knew it to be so when he published it. Those were the days when both Indians and white men inhabited Denver; when gamblers thronged the streets by day, and Vigilants hung them by night; when one paid $1 to get shaved; when $3.50 per dozen was the price for washing, and $20 for a new shirt. They have gone by forever. and Denver has become the pleasantest, most orderly and prosperous city of the Plains.

AARON ABOUT.

TICHBORNE.

Another Extraordinary Scene in Court.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 11.

. . . . . Dr. Kenealy observed that his object had been to prove that by repeated conversations with the solicitors certain erroneous impressions had been made upon the minds of the witnesses.

The Lord Chief Justice—And you have failed most signally to show any such thing. Putting such a series of questions to every witness is, I cannot help thinking, a great waste of time.

Dr. Kenealy—You are perpetually insulting me from the bench.

The Lord Chief Justice (sternly)—What do you say, sir?

Dr. Kenealy—I cannot say or do anything without being insulted.

The Lord Chief Justice (with passion)—Don't use such language to me, sir; I won't bear it.

Dr. Kenealy—I consider your bearing towards me most insulting.

The Lord Chief-Justice (emphatically)—You have no business to address such language to me.

Mr. Justice Lush—It is quite time to put an end to these exhibitions. Such questions are certainly a great waste of time.

A Juror—They have little effect on the mind of the jury.

A Chorus of Jurors—None whatever.

Dr. Kenealy—I mean to ask the jury to suspend their judgment on this point. I have already explained what my object is.

Mr. Justice Lush—I think something is due to the judgment of the Bench and jury.

Mr. Justice Mellor—I have very much regretted to hear such language as Dr. Kenealy has used towards the Lord Chief-Justice. It is the first time in my life I have heard such language. I do not mean to impute anything wrong to the counsel; but a Judge has a duty to perform, and must be at liberty to interpose with an observation if he thinks proper.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Every witness has been asked a series of questions, with the view of showing that he has been influenced in some way or the other, and all have said, on seeing Lule, that he is the man. Therefore, I could not avoid interposing, and saying that, in my opinion, time was being wasted; and that seems to be also the opinion of my learned brothers as well as of the jury. It is not consistent with decency for counsel to tell a Judge that he insults him by making such an observation (applause in Court).

Dr. Kenealy—I must exercise the best of my discretion. My discretion may be indiscreet.

The Lord Chief-Justice—It is certainly neither discreet nor decent for a counsel to make such an observation to a Judge as you have made.

Dr. Kenealy—You have repeated that to me frequently, but my opinion is not altered.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Seventeen years have I sat on this Bench, and never had an unpleasant word with counsel until I had the misfortune to preside at this trial.

Mr. Hawkins—Quite true.

Dr. Kenealy—I have done all I can to avoid it.

The Lord Chief-Justice (warmly)—That is the most daring assertion I ever heard.

—Mr. Justice Lush—It is with astonishment that I have heard what has transpired, and I think that the offence is aggravated when it is committed by a Queen's Counsel, who owes a special duty of allegiance to her Majesty's Court.

Dr. Kenealy—You have reminded me of my obligations as a Queen's Counsel, but I have borne what no other counsel has been subjected to.

The Lord Chief Justice—You have brought it upon yourself.

Mr. Justice Mellor—If such conduct should be repeated in any other trial, the administration of justice would be seriously impeded. Business cannot go on smoothly if a Judge is to be treated in the way you have treated my lord more than once.

Dr. Kenealy—I repeat that I have been treated as no other counsel has been treated.

The Lord Chief Justice—And I repeat that you have brought it upon yourself. You have acted outrageously, and assuredly brought upon yourself the censure of the Bench.

Dr. Kenealy—I should not object to the censure of the Bench if it were conveyed to me in terms different to what you have used towards me. You have always conveyed to me your censure in the most bitterly offensive terms.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Oh! oh!

Mr. Kenealy—I am obliged to say that that is my opinion.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Very well; we'll say no more about it then.

Senator Benton's Family.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

"Baron Boileau, who was sentenced to imprisonment by a French Court for his connection with the Memphis & El Paso Railroad affair, is confined in the Conciergerie. Mme. Boileau is at Boulogne. She and her six children live through the generosity of their friends." To many people of Missouri this brief paragraph will convey more than a passing interest. Nine or ten years ago Baron Boileau was the French Consul at New York City, trusted and respected by the Government, and popular and accomplished in his intercourse with the people of America. He married, while Consul at New York, Susan, daughter of Col. Thomas H. Benton. The marriage was a most happy one. Baron Boileau was afterward appointed Minister to Ecuador, and it was while performing the functions of his office in that locality that he was recalled and discharged by the French authorities. During his stay in New York he had become involved in railroad schemes, and had been induced in an evil hour to recommend, in his capacity as an official agent of the Government, the negotiation of the Memphis & El Paso railroad bonds. In this he violated the plain law of his country. Rigid in all such matters, the French Government carried out the law to its utmost and imprisoned him. Fremont is a brother-in-law of the Baron, and the same court which tried and found his connection guilty also sentenced the General to serve a term of years. It made good his escape from France, however, and in the absence of any thing like an extradition treaty will probably keep it good. There was once a period in the affairs of Missouri when Col. Benton was its political autocrat. Troubles not a few have come to those whom he nurtured and loved. Mrs. Fremont is the wife of a man who has been declared a felon, because of a speculation which has ruined his brother-in-law, bankrupted his family, and consigned his wife and children to charity. Another daughter, Mrs. William Carey Jones, now a widow, residing in San Francisco, Cal., has felt almost terribly the misfortune of life, and, though not enduring all the privations of extreme poverty, is supporting herself and children on the small wages paid to her as a teacher in the public schools.

SENATOR SUMNER.

His Speech at the Pilgrim-Celebration in New York.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 23.

The Hon. Charles Sumner responded to the toast of the United States, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS OF NEW ENGLAND: For the first time in my life I have the good fortune to enjoy this famous anniversary festival. Though often honored by your most tempting invitations, and longing to celebrate the day in this goodly company, of which I have heard so much, I could not excuse myself from duties in another place. If now I yield well-known attractions, and journey from Washington for my first holiday during a protracted public service, it is because all was enhanced by the appeal of your excellent President, so long and so kindly known by the citizens of many years in Boston, in New York, and in a foreign land. It is much to be a brother of New England, but it is more to be a friend, and this I have pleasure in confessing. It is with much doubt and humility that I venture to answer for the Senate of the United States, and I believe the least said on this head will be the most prudent. But I shall be entirely safe expressing my doubts if there is a single Senator who would not be proud of a seat at this generous banquet. What is the Senate? It is a component part of the National Government. But we celebrate to-day more than any component part of any government, and celebrate an epoch in the history of mankind, not only never to be forgotten, but to grow in grandeur as the World appreciates the elements of true greatness, of mankind. I say the landing on Plymouth Rock, 22d December, 1620, marked the beginning of a new order of ages by which the whole human family will be elevated. Then and there was the great beginning, throughout all time. From the dawn of history men have swarmed to find new homes in distant lands. The Tyrians, skirting Northern Africa, built Carthage, Cartaegenia; dotted Spain, and even the distant coasts of Britain. Greece gamned Italy and Sicily with art-loving settlements. Rome carried her constitudinous colonies with her conquering eagles. Saxons, Normans, and Danes mingled with the original Britons, and, in more modern times, Venice, Genoa, Portugal, Spain, France, England, all sent forth emigrants to people foreign shores. But in all their expeditions trade or war was the impelling motive. For often commerce and conflict moved hand in hand, and the colony was fecundated by blood. Even so the way we celebrate the first sun, for the first time in his course, looked down upon a different scene, began and continued under a different inspiration. A few conscientious Englishmen, in obedience to the monitor within, and that they might be free to worship God according to their own gange of duty, set sail for the unknown world of the North American Continent. After a voyage of 64 days in the Mayflower, with liberty at the prow and conscience at the helm, they sighted the white sand-banks of Cape Cod, and soon thereafter, in the small cabin, framed that brief compact which is the first written constitution of government in human history, and the very corner-stone of the American Republic, and then those Pilgrims landed. This compact was not only foremost in time, it was also memorable in character, for never before had the duties of the civil body politic" been announced as "to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, constitutions, and offices from time to time as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony." If more were needed to illustrate the new epoch it would be found in the parting words of the venerable pastor, John Robinson, addressed to the Pilgrims as they were about to sail from Delft Haven—words often quoted, but never enough: "And if God should reveal anything to you by any other instrument of His, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truths by my ministry, and I am confident that the Lord hath more light and truth yet to break forth out of His Holy Word. The Lutherans, for example, cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther said, and whatever part or God's will he hath further imparted to Calvin, they will rather die than embrace it; and so the Calvinists, you see, where he left them. This is a heresy much to be lamented, for though they were precious, shining lights in their time, God hath not revealed their own will to him." Here is a plain recognition of that law of human progress, little dreamed at that time, which opens a vista of the ever-broadening, never-ending future on earth. Our pilgrims were low and poor. The whole outfit of their historic voyage, including £1,700 of trade stock, was only £2,400. And how little was required for their succor appears in the experience of the soldier, Miles Standish, who, being sent to England for assistance, not military, but financial, succeeded in borrowing £150; the historian adds, "though at 50 per cent interest; and the same appears in the experience of a later agent, Allerton, who was able to borrow for the colony £200, at the reduced rate of 30 per cent. The money sharks of our day may trace an undoubted pedigree to these London merchants—(cheers and laughter)—but I know not if a son of New England, oppressed by exorbitant interest, will be consoled by the thought that the Pilgrims paid the same. (Cheers and laughter.) And yet this small people, so obscure and outcast in condition, so slender in numbers and so in means, scarcely known to the page of history, so absolutely without name in contemporary records, whereon departure from the Old World took little more than the breath of their bodies, are now illustrious beyond the lot of men, and the Mayflower is immortal beyond the Grecian Argo or the state ship of any victorious Admiral. Though this was little foreseen in their day, it is plain now how it has come to pass. The highest greatness surviving time and storm is that which proceeds from the soul of man. Monarchs and Cabinets, Generals and Admirals, with the pomp of courts, and the circumstance of war, in the gradual lapse of time disappear from sight, but the pioneer of truth, though poor and low, especially those whose example elevates human nature and teaches the rights of man, so that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may not perish from the earth. (Loud cheers.) Such harbingers can never be forgotten, and their renown speaks coexistensive with the cause they served so well. (Cheers.) I know not any whom I have the honor to address have thought to recall the great in rank and power, filling the gaze of the world, as the Mayflower, with her company, started forth in her adventurous voyage. The foolish James was yet on the English throne, glorying that he had "peppered the Puritans." The morose Louis the Thirteenth, through whom Rebellion ruled, was King of France. The imbecile Philip the Third ruled Spain and the Indies. The persecuting Ferdinand the Third, who tortured the Protestants, was Emperor of Germany, and Paul the Fifth was Pope of Rome. In the same princely company, and all contemporaries, were Christian, fourth King of Denmark, and his son Christian, Prince of Norway; Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; Sigismund, third King of Poland; Frederick, King of Bohemia, with his wife, the unhappy Elizabeth of England, progenitor of the House of Hanover; George Wilhelm, Margrave of Brandenburg, and ancestor of the Prussian house that has given an Emperor to Germany; Maximilian, Duke of Berwick; Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse; Christian, Duke of Brunswick; John Frederick, Duke of Wurtemburg, and Teck John, Count of Nassau; Henry, Duke of Lorraine; Isabella, Infanta of Spain, and of the Low Countries; Maurice, Fourth Prince of Orange; Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy; Cosimos de Medico, Third Grand Duke of Florence, and about twenty others. (Cheers.) Such at that time were the crowned sovereigns of Europe, whose names were mentioned always with awe, and whose countenances are handed down by art, so that at this day they are visible to the curious as if they walked the streets. Mark, now, the contrast. There was no artist for our forefathers, nor are their countenances now known to men. But more than any powerful contemporaries, at whose nod the earth trembled, is their memory revered. Pope, Emperor, King, Sultan, Prince, Grand-Duke, Duke, Margrave, Count, what are they all at the side of the humble company that landed on Plymouth Rock? Theirs indeed were the ensigns of worldly honor. But the Pilgrims had in themselves that inborn virtue which was more than all else beside, and their landing was no epoch. Who in the imposing troop is now remembered but with indifference or contempt. If I except Gustavus Adolphus it is because he revealed a superior character. Confront the Mayflower and the Pilgrims with the rulers who occupied space in the world, the one ascending into the firmament there to shine forever, while the others have been long dropping into the darkness of oblivion, to be brought to light only to illustrate the fame of their unknown contemporaries. Do I err in supposing their destiny an illustration of the supremacy which belongs to the benefit of the moral nature? A first imposed or postponed, they at last prevail. Theirs is a brightness which, breaking through all clouds, will shine forth with ever-increasing splendor. I have often thought that if I were a preacher one of my sermons should be from the text, "A little leaven shall leaven all the lump." Nor do I know a better illustration of these words than the influence exerted by our Pilgrims. That small band, with the lesson of self-sacrifice, of just and equal laws, of the government of a majority, of unshrinking loyalty to principle, is now leavening this whole Continent, and in the fullness of time will leaven the whole world. By their example republican institutions have been comprehended, and in proportion as we imitate them will their institutions be assured. Liberty, which we so much covet, is not a solitary plant. Always by its side is justice. But justice is nothing but right applied to human affairs. Do not forget, I entreat you, that with the highest morality is the highest liberty. A great poet, in one of his improvised sonnets, speaking of liberty, has said: "But who loves that must first be wise and good." Therefore do the Pilgrims in their bommiful example teach liberty, teach republican institutions, as at an early day Socrates and Plato in their lessons of wisdom taught liberty and helped the idea of a Republic. If Republican government has thus far failed in any example—as perhaps in Spanish-America it is—it is because their lessons have been wanting. There have been no pilgrims to teach the moral law. Mr. President, with these thoughts I imperfectly express my obligations to the forefathers of New England and offer to them the homage of a grateful heart. I would, if I could, celebrate their memory. I would make their example a universal lesson, and stamp it in the land. Throughout what would have been the record of this Continent had they turned back or wavered, but I see clearly that a great example would have been lost. [Cheers.] Only a short time after the landing on Plymouth Rock the great Republican poet, John Milton, wrote his "Comus" so wonderfully beautiful and true, and closing:

> Mortals who would follow me
> Love virtue, she alone is free.
> She can teach you how to climb
> Higher than the sphery chime;
> Or, if virtue feeble were,
> Heaven itself would stoop to her.

—[Loud cheers].

LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.

The Earl's Daughter Who Married an Organist—She Protests Against Newspaper Meddling With Her Domestic Affairs.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

I hope you will allow me the space of a few lines that I may correct an absurd misrepresentation of facts and an utterly false impression which seems to have got abroad concerning myself. In your issue of the 13 h inst., there appeared under the head of "Minor Topics," a discussion of which I forbore to take any notice, deeming such things in general to be unworthy of remark. I may say en passant that the article referred to contained at least one gross violation of truth, insomuch as it pretended that my father, Lord Gainsborough, had repeatedly urged me to leave my husband. This is perfectly untrue, and indeed impossible, as my father is a Catholic like ourselves, and too good a Christian to desire a thing which we in our Church hold to be a most grievous sin. But to pass from this subject to the supplementary letter which you publish in your issue of the 18th inst., and which contains the misapprehension that I feel bound to correct at once. Since it is so necessary to lay before the public a full and detailed statement of one's private affairs (at least it seems to be so in all small places), I will say for the benefit of such of your readers whose curiosity may have been piqued by this discussion concerning an unoffending visitor to Virginia, that Mr. Murphy came to these parts with the intention of buying land, an intention which, to judge by certain printed circulars and also the great desire of most owners of real estate in the counties of Clarke, Frederick, and London, the inhabitants of these parts are most anxious to foster. Allow me to suggest that prying into the domestic affairs of possible settlers is not the surest mode of conciliating them. In order to have an opportunity of judging for himself, Mr. Murphy rented a good professional position in the North, in the large cities of which musical talent is both appreciated and remunerated. The musical profession, and especially that branch to which Mr. Murphy has devoted his life since boyhood, in the study of the organ and church music, is not as lucrative a calling as some, though immeasurably superior in the abstract, and quite as arduous in practice. Mr. Murphy left one position in New York, and refused another and better one in New Haven, Conn., simply at my request, my tastes leading me to desire a country home. A short intermission of his professional care has brought him temporarily to these parts, and it is indeed strange that such an occurrence, which can or ought to be of no earthly interest to any one but ourselves, should have been made the occasion of such baseless and ridiculous gossip.

I am sorry to take up your space with such insignificant personal details; they have been forced from me by your correspondent's ill-timed remarks. If I choose to enter the ranks of the fugitive litterateurs of the day, it is entirely from choice; such an occupation is more congenial to me than the agonies of pickling and preserving and seeding the servants. As a proof how little it has been a necessity, I may say that, although before marriage I had already scribbled a volume of manuscripts, I never attempted to place myself before the public until two years ago, and we have been married nearly four years. Mr. Murphy's position was perfectly well known in England, and, though the lines of caste are very exclusive in that country, merit and honesty are more generously recognized there than in this land which boasts so of its freedom. I beg that this statement may be the last that we shall hear of a most annoying controversy, in which ill-timed and perfectly gratuitous pity is far more disagreeable to me than even downright lies. I have begged my husband to let me write this myself, since my name may be already familiar to the readers of light literature of our day, and since it was also my name which suggested your correspondent's superfluous championship. I suppose that I must do this to refer the justice to believe that he wrote in mistaken kindness, but if any one ventures on the same subject again, and thus unwarrantably interferes in affairs that cannot concern him, Mr. Murphy will know how to take a more serious and public manner of putting them in their right place than any woman's words of mine can do. I am sir, yours obediently,

BLANCHE MURPHY.

WINCHESTER, Va., Dec. 18, 1873.

A Spanish Amusement.

It was a piping hot day in July last, and we were all in tails house fairly exhausted with the long unbroken drought and heat, when my friend said: "Let us jun the ladies to-morrow, and get a bath in the river." The thought of any change to break the monotony of daily life, especially by the coolness of a bath in the Guadalquivir, was tempting, and I thankfully accepted the proposal. We had a long ride (three miles) across the "campo," or open country, to get to the river, so it was arranged that we should ride down thither at sunrise, 4 o'clock, the following morning, the senoras going in a springless covered cart before us. At last we were at the river; and for the first time I stood on the banks of the far-famed Guadalquivir. Our bathing-place and our method were as follows: First we unsaddled our horses, put a halter on them, and gladly they plunged into our bathing-place to enjoy the bath. I stood still to see the place. A magnificent view it was. A few miles in front, stretching further than the eye could reach, lay the serrated edges of the Sierra Morena. In the river-bed all was fertile and green, and all along its peaceful banks, and overhanging its waters, were the beautiful rose-pink oleanders, the "lilies of the valley" of well-loved story. An old mill-house, with its clumsy wheel, and a couple of promegranates shaded one corner of this part of the river; and under their shade, sitting up to their shoulders in the water, on the huge round boulders of which the bottom of the river is composed, were groups of Spanish ladies. Truly it was a pretty sight. They sat, as though on chairs, clothed to the neck in bathing-gowns of the smallest colors—red, grey, yellow, and blue—and holding in one hand their umbrellas, and with the other hand fanning themselves, they formed a most picturesque group. Just above them we were, fain to undress and tumble in, and we too, like them, sat down on the boulder-chairs (the river was not above four or five feet deep) and lazily allowed the fast-flowing yellow stream—it is full of iron and sulphur—to soothe our aids and nerves, and give us strength and coolness. I thought the bathing promiscuously was enough; but suddenly I heard shouts on the further bank, and a crowd of muleteers and mules came down the rocky incline for *their* morning's bath. In a moment two of the men were undressed, and mules and men struggling about the yellow water. I narrowly escaped being struck with the front hoof of one of the former. They, like ourselves, sat in the cool current for one hour, then slowly left the rio and crawled up the bank. For ourselves—ladies and men—we spread our "mantas" (rugs) on the sandy bank and slowly dressed. "Will you not bathe once more this summer?" said I to a Spanish lady. "No, indeed not," was the answer. "I have had my bathe up to the odd number." What her special odd number was I know not; but all the Spaniards have a fixed number of baths, beyond which they think it wrong to go; and in all cases it must be, they believe, for health's sake, an odd number!—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AMUSEMENTS.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Paul, the Pet," and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Birch, Wambold, and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 26, 1873.

There was a rumor yesterday, which is probably not entitled to credit, that the Spanish Government had sent Gen. Sickles his passports, which would be equivalent to a dismissal.

Our Joliet dispatch states that Maj. Wham, Penitentiary Commissioner, has an affidavit in his possession, in which Dr. Mason shows that the death-bath administered to the convict Williams was ordered because he had feigned sickness, and, therefore, as a punishment. This is in violation of the rules of the Penitentiary. The Coroner at Joliet now says that he will hold an inquest over Williams' body, and the developments in the case so far certainly demand it.

We print this morning our annual review of the progress made by Chicago in its wholesale trade during the last year. It will be found to contain matters of interest to all the world, and material for the gratification of everybody outside of St. Louis and Cincinnati. This compilation shows that $530,000,000 worth of goods were sold in this city during 1873 *at wholesale alone*. This is a gain of 18 per cent over the same business of 1872, and a gain of 31 per cent over that of 1870. On this basis, it will not be difficult for skilled statisticians to figure out future possibilities for Chicago that shall outstrip all the progress in commerce and trade that has ever been made in the past.

The Boston newspapers do not regard the City Solicitor's decision, excluding from service the four women recently elected to the School Committee of that city, as very good law or very good sense. They say that the Constitution is opposed to the position he has taken in the matter. One thing is certain: If women elected to School Boards in Massachusetts are not permitted to serve, Massachusetts is falling far behind Illinois in the march of civilization. The large number of women chosen to these Boards throughout our State at the last election, and entitled to serve under our laws, will probably turn the attention of the Radical Club, of Boston, hereaways, if the Boston Solicitor's decision shall be sustained.

There were many frightful exceptions yesterday to the peaceful observance of Christmas, but one especially notable and horrible in association with that typical day of peace and good will. At Riga, a village near Dodson, O., there was a shooting-match, at which two brothers engaged in a personal altercation over the loading of a rifle. One shot the other dead, and the outraged crowd put the survivor out of the way of all saving *supersedeases* by hanging him to the nearest tree. One is at a loss to decide which of the two crimes—the deliberate fratricide or the lynching of the murderer—was most repugnant to the character of the festival and the day. Altogether, the record of crime this morning is a noteworthy comment on the observance of holidays.

The exposures relative to the misappropriation of the contingent funds of the various Departments at Washington for the personal luxury of Cabinet officers have aroused the Administration Congressmen to an unaccustomed state of indignation, and it is now stated that a thorough investigation will be instituted immediately after the holiday recess. Further revelations are predicted, in which it will be shown that all grades of Department officials have indulged themselves in unlawful perquisites, and that the impression has taken a strong hold upon this class that it is fair to appropriate any public moneys for private use that can be obtained without a technical violation of statute-law. While the practices leading to this pernicious fallacy have been of some years' standing, they have naturally grown worse with time, and have been fostered under the military system of Gen. Grant's Administration.

The Republican press generally treat the Decatur Convention as a superfluity, alleging that all of the principles laid down in its platform have been indorsed by the Republican party and most of them by the Democratic party also. What is the use, they say, of having a new party to do what the other parties have promised to do? The answer to this conundrum was given pretty plainly by the Decatur Convention. It was in substance that they had no confidence in either of the old parties. The truth is, and the Decatur Convention might well have asserted it, that no party can accomplish a reform of organized abuses unless specially organized for the purpose. The Republican party was organized to put down slavery, which it has done. What the Democratic party was organized for has been long since forgotten. Neither of these parties was organized for any of the purposes which brought the Decatur Convention together. Whatever they may promise, whether woman-suffrage reform, civil-service reform, railroad reform, tariff reform, or salary-grab reform, it is certain their treasure is not in any of these reforms, and consequently that their hearts will not be there.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, on the financial panic in England, which followed soon after the panic in this country. That this spasm was based upon no facts at all, but was a product of disordered imaginations, is rendered sufficiently clear by the fact that it has now ceased. The great London panic of 1866 was a genuine financial crisis, having its origin in the waste of capital which speculation always brings in its train. The crisis of that year having spent its force, and the *disjecta membra* having been decently interred by the Bankruptcy Court, nothing has occurred since to create a new crisis there. The memory of the old one is still too vivid and fresh in the minds of the trading and banking community to warrant that sort of "branching out" which led to the crisis of 1866. Consequently, as Prof. Price observes, the course of British trade was eminently conservative and safe when the American panic began. But our panic led to a sudden cessation of imports, and this rendered necessary the exportation of gold from England to pay for her imported breadstuffs. To check this export of gold, which was a perfectly natural and healthy movement, the Bank put up the rate of interest by successive steps from 3 per cent to 10, while the outside rate went as high as 12—a most unnecessary and unphilosophical proceeding, as Prof. Price maintains. He holds that a bank reserve is a thing to be used in emergencies, and not a fetish to which the mercantile community should be offered up periodically as a sacrifice. His remarks are equally applicable to the bank reserves of this country as to those of England.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE MUDDLE.

Our Washington dispatches state that upon the reassembling of Congress the President will withdraw the nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief-Justice, and send in that of Caleb Cushing. When Mr. Williams was first nominated, we expressed our gratification that the case was no worse. We think that the nomination of that ancient gossip of Newburyport, who represented us in part at the Geneva Conference, and who has since written a book to demolish Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, would be rather worse than that of Williams, although we presume that Cushing, when he was Attorney-General for Frank Pierce, never bought a private carriage for himself with the contingent fund of the Department. This carriage-purchase is certainly sufficient to warrant the Senate in rejecting Williams, if it chooses to do so. Probably there are other reasons in addition to this. The Washington dispatches state that the feminine mind of the Capital is agitated at the prospect of seeing Mrs. Williams promoted to the position of Chief-Justicess, and that Senators are confronted at every turn with the implacable opposition of the ladies to the confirmation of Mrs. Williams' husband. Whatever this may signify, we think there can be no doubt that Mr. Williams' nomination will be withdrawn immediately upon the reassembling of the Senate. And the question will inevitably arise whether a man who helps himself to $1,600 of the public money to buy a private carriage is fit to hold the office of Attorney-General. If the eyes of the Senate are really too pure to behold such iniquity, the proper thing to do will be to confirm the nomination of Bristow as Attorney-General, which is now before them, and then let the President withdraw the nomination of Williams as Chief-Justice at his leisure.

We had hoped, but not expected, that the President would nominate some great lawyer, like William M. Evarts or Benjamin R. Curtis, or some eminent Judge like Thomas Drummond or E. R. Hoar, to the vacant chair of the Chief-Justice. Now that he has failed to secure the confirmation of his first appointee, the opportunity is again offered him to signalize his Administration by such an appointment. The nomination of Caleb Cushing would go far to confirm the opinion which the farmers entertain, that they can elect better Judges than the President is likely to appoint.

A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

The news which we print this morning, that the Supreme Court has a third time interfered to save Rafferty from his just punishment under the law for a murder committed nearly a year and a half ago, will be received with something like incredulity on the part of the public. Rafferty was to have been hanged to-day at Waukegan. Three times had he been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Three times had he been condemned to expiate his crime on the gallows. Our dispatches from Springfield tell us that Gov. Beveridge positively refused to commute his sentence or grant him a respite. For several days the culprit has been under the ministering care of the priests, and it has been intimated that he had made his peace with God, and was prepared to meet his fate. At this juncture three Judges of our Supreme Court, bolstering each other up in the action, grant a *supersedeas*, and thus prepare the way for a new trial, which will not probably be called til. the September term,—more than six months hence.

In view of the unquestionable proof of Rafferty's guilt, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the present interference as a judicial outrage. Its practical effect is to bully the juries of this State, and to encourage would-be murderers in the belief, once openly proclaimed in Chicago, that "hanging is played out." Eighteen months ago, Rafferty shot down Officer O'Meara, of the police force, in the most deliberate and cold-blooded manner. O'Meara had accompanied another officer, who had a warrant for Rafferty's arrest, for the purpose of pointing out the man. O'Meara did not serve the warrant himself, and, aside from the official star he wore on his breast, was present as a mere citizen spectator. But he stood near the door through which Rafferty had determined to make his escape, and, as a means of getting him out of the way, Rafferty drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer was apprehended after unsuccessfully attempting to elude the officers, brought to trial before the Criminal Court of Cook County (Judge Tree presiding), found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Rafferty's counsel applied for a writ of *supersedeas* to Judge McAllister, and it was issued on the ground that Judge Tree had erred in refusing to grant a change of venue. Rafferty was next brought to trial at Waukegan, again found guilty of murder in the first degree, and again sentenced to be hanged. A second time a writ of *supersedeas* was applied for, and a new trial was granted mainly on the ground that the warrant served on Rafferty at the time of the murder was illegal, having been signed in blank by Justice Banyon, and that evidence on that point had been excluded in the Court below. Judge McAllister's opinion animadverted in the severest terms upon the loose practice of issuing blank warrants, dwelt eloquently upon the rights of the American citizen as to arrest, and thereupon ordered a new trial for a murderer whose guilt had never been doubted. A third time Rafferty was tried, and, in spite of the effort of the Supreme Court to make it appear that he was only guilty of manslaughter if the warrant served by another officer was illegal (of which O'Meara was ignorant), Rafferty was a third time found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. And now three Judges of the Supreme Court say that he shall not hang yet, that he shall have another full hearing before that tribunal, and probably a fourth trial for a crime of which Rafferty himself will scarcely deny that he is guilty.

As yet the grounds for the granting of the third *supersedeas* are not stated, further than that they have been found in an "examination of the record." Mr. Small, Rafferty's counsel, is ignorant of them. The State's Attorney and his assistant suspect that the stay has been granted on the strength of an affidavit submitted after the last conviction, stating that one of the jurors had endeavored to get a place on the jury with the corrupt purpose of voting for Rafferty's conviction, and that the Deputy-Sheriff at Waukegan had intimidated the jury, by misinterpreting the Judge's language, and making them believe that they would be kept out over Sunday if they did not render their verdict by a certain hour. It is also hinted that Judges McAllister and Sheldon, upon separate application, refused to grant the present *supersedeas*, and, therefore, inferred that Judge Scott finally consented only on condition that the two others would join him. But, whatever the circumstances were, the fact remains that, in no one of these interferences by the Supreme Court, has there been any pretense of a reasonable doubt of Rafferty's guilt, which has been conclusively shown by the evidence at all of his trials. In spite of this, and to the great danger of human life in Chicago, a thrice-convicted murderer is temporarily rescued from punishment, with a new prospect for final escape. Rafferty's respite and Perteet's execution would seem to teach that, when men do murder in Chicago, it should be with bloody hands that all the world may know it, if they hope for judicial favors.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD-AID BONDS.

We find in a Boston paper, and suppose the same can be found substantially in the religious papers generally, an advertisement which deserves especial notice. Omitting the name and place of business of the advertiser, the advertisement read as follows:

—— offers for sale registered coupon bonds of Illinois counties and towns, bearing 8 and 10 per cent interest, the principal and interest of which are paid by the State of Illinois at the American Exchange Bank, New York.

These bonds differ from all other town and county bonds in this: that their payment does not depend upon the action of the local authorities. The State authorities are compelled by law, when these bonds are registered in the State Auditor's office, to collect each year, as *State taxes*, the interest, and to pay the same at the same time and in the same manner that the interest on the State bonds is paid. The same law also provides for the collection each year of *an ample* fund for the payment of principal at maturity.

Each bond bears a certificate of registration in the State-Auditor's Office, under the Funding acts of 1865 or 1869. These acts are a pledge of the public faith of the State of Illinois to the collection and payment of principal and interest of these bonds. In addition thereto, a legal liability attaches to the towns and counties that issue the bonds, which can be as easily and effectively enforced, whenever necessary, as against any municipality in New England.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has already confirmed the legality of the issue of these bonds, under the old Constitution of the State, and the new Constitution *expressly recognizes them*, and prohibits the issue of any more, thus making those already issued more secure by preventing any additional incumbrance.

The Constitution of Illinois prohibits towns and counties from incurring debt beyond 5 per cent of the valuation of taxable property in said towns or counties; and the registration of these bonds, and *the consequent assumption of them by the State*, is a guarantee that their debt is within that limit.

The amount of this kind of indebtedness, scattered about over this large State, is about Twelve Million Dollars, and is the *only debt* the State of Illinois has to provide for, and is a *first lien, in the shape of State taxes, upon all the property of the different counties and towns that issue them.*

For every dollar in bonds issued and registered, the towns and counties have received an equal amount of stock in the railroads completed and in operation, to which they are issued, and the value of property has been increased at least 20 per cent by these bonds.

[Copy of Letter from Treasurer of the State of Illinois in reference to these Bonds.]

OFFICE TREASURER STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19, 1870. }

SIRS: In reply to your inquiries of this date, I have to say the Act of April 16, 1869, provides that the interest on the bonds of counties, cities, and townships, and towns registered under that act, shall be collected and paid in precisely the same manner as is the interest on the State debt. The interest on the State debt is paid in the City of New York, if demanded within fifteen days after its maturity, and, after that, at the office of the Treasurer in this city.

The interest on the bonds you refer to will all be paid in precisely the same way, without regard to the stipulations of the bonds themselves in that respect.

I may also say that it seems to have been the object of the framers of the act *to make the payment of the interest on the bonds as certain as it is on the bonds of the State*. This object seems to be well secured, and I do not anticipate that any difficulty will arise which will detract in any way from the value of the bonds as a safe and advisable investment.

(Signed) ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer.

As the statements in this advertisement have a seeming confirmation in the letter of an ex-Treasurer of this State, it is proper that the errors of fact, as well as those of inference, should be exposed.

1. The principal and interest of these bonds are not paid by the State. When the interest is collected from the towns, the Treasurer, as custodian thereof, pays it out to the bondholder.

2. The law of 1869 provides for the levy and collection of a tax upon the property of the indebted towns and counties equal to the amount of interest; this is purely a local tax, and, when paid, is sent to the State Treasury to be paid out to the bondholder. It is a special tax and not a State tax. The law does not require the collection of any fund annually to meet the principal, except in the case of a very few bonds, registered under the act of 1865, and then only from the towns owing the debt.

3. Eleven-twelfths of these bonds are registered under the act of 1869, which act is *not* "a pledge of the public faith of the State of Illinois to the collection and payment of principal and interest of these bonds;" on the contrary, that act expressly declares, in the fifth section, that "the State shall be deemed the custodian only of the several taxes so collected and credited to such county, township, city, or town, and shall not be deemed in any manner liable on account of any such bonds," further than to apply the proceeds of the tax when collected.

4. The Supreme Court of Illinois has not confirmed the legality of the issue of these bonds, nor does the new Constitution recognize them in any way, except to prohibit their payment out of the State revenue. The legality of each issue of bonds is to be determined by itself. In one case before the Supreme Court involving the validity of any of these bonds, the Court held them to be utterly void. In another case where a town refused to issue the bonds, the Supreme Court sustained the action of the town, and on grounds that probably render all other bonds issued by other towns for the same road utterly void. There are now a dozen suits in which the Courts have granted injunctions prohibiting the payment of interest on the bonds.

5. The suggestion that because the Constitution limits municipal indebtedness, and because these bonds are registered, they possess any higher value or security, is not warranted by the fact nor by the law. In many cases, these bonds have been issued by municipalities that, confessedly, can never pay them. Small towns, with a few hundred people, are charged with 10 per cent bonds far beyond any probable future ability to pay. As specimens of the way in which railroad jobbers have procured the issue of these bonds, we give a few instances, taken at random, showing the amount of the bonds and the population of the towns issuing them:

Towns.	*Bonds.*	*Population.*
Beardstown, Cass County	$102,000	2,528
Clintonia, DeWitt County	100,000	2,638
Nixon, DeWitt County	25,000	649
Vandalia, Fayette County	40,000	2,431
Drummers' Grove, Ford County	42,000	568
Warsaw, Hancock County	84,000	3,583
Lovejoy, Iroquois County	10,000	240
Rio, Knox County	30,000	1,130
Mt. Pulaski, Logan County	40,000	653

We have already shown that the suggestion that the State has assumed any liability for these bonds is untrue, and directly repelled by the letter of the law. Purchasers of these bonds may form their own conclusion as to the probable ability of these hundreds of small municipalities to pay either principal or interest.

6. The assertion contained in the declaration that this is the "only debt the State of Illinois has to provide for," is not true so far as it implies that the State of Illinois has to provide for this debt at all. This debt is not a first lien (even in cases where the bonds are valid) upon the property of the towns, &c., that owe it; it takes its chances with all other debts.

7. It is true that for these bonds the municipalities issuing them have received an equal amount of the capital stock in the railroads; but, as many of the railroads have been leased or sold, the stock in them represents no property, and can be purchased at an average of 10 cents on the dollar, and the purchaser would be swindled at that price.

8. The letter of ex-Treasurer Bates is chiefly remarkable for what it does not say. When read carefully and attentively, it says nothing whatever; the statement that the interest shall be collected and paid in the same way as the interest on the State debt is meaningless. All interest on public debt is collected and paid in the same way.

Having noticed these specific points, justice to the public requires that we add an explanation of a few others. The act of 1869 fixed the State assessment of 1868 as a standard, and provided that all State taxes for general revenue collected on the increase in the assessed value of the property of the towns owing these railroad-aid debts, over the assessed value of 1868, should be applied, for the term of ten years, to the payment of the interest on these bonds, when collected. There has been no increase in the assessed values of the property in these localities since 1869, until the assessment of 1873. Four years of the ten have elapsed. In 1873 there was a combination made to give these bonds, which are largely fraudulent and void, a market value. The State assessment was therefore increased, and for the first time the legality of diverting any part of the tax levied for State purposes, to apply to a purely local debt, has been raised. There is a general protest against it, and that point is now before the Supreme Court in as many as twenty different cases. Even assuming the improbable event that the Court shall decide such a diversion of taxes to be legal, that law applies only for six years; after that date it will cease. In the meantime there is a general overhauling of the corruption and robbery of the railroad companies who obtained these bonds. There is an investigation by the plundered people as to the circumstances attending the original issue. These investigations have shown that some of the acts of the Legislature under which the towns were driven to voting the bonds were bogus, no such laws having ever been passed. All the bonds issued to the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad have already been blotted out by the Supreme Court, and it is probable that as fast as the cases can be presented other equally bogus issues will be set aside. Apart from the legal questions involved, these bonds are morally covered all over with fraud, and we do not believe that the principal, even of those legally issued, will ever be paid, except after years of litigation.

FREE LUNCHES AND COMMUNISM.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday morning contained one very significant column, which is of special interest to the Communists, Socialists, and the workingmen, and their leader, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr. It is headed "Lunch," and contains twenty-two announcements of free lunches to be served up yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, where the hungry man may satiate himself with all the delicacies of the season, listen to good music, and trip his light fantastic toe besides, if he is so disposed. As a matter, therefore, of prime public interest at this critical moment, we give place to a brief announcement in English of these generous hostelries, where any man may go and revel gratuitously. Capt. George Schroder, 193 East Twelfth street, announces a great lunch, without specifying the details of his menu. John Gamboni, 111 and 113 Archer avenue, will spread for his friends, acquaintances, and the world in general, an elegant repast of roast turkey, deviled rabbit, and Bavarian dumplings, which can be eaten to the ravishing divisions of "table music," and after the repast there will be a concert "with piano and violin." Wherein did Nero, or Caligula, or even Sardanapalus fare more sumptuously? Samuel Weinberg, yesterday, his birthday falling on Christmas, did the elegant thing by setting out a "Grosser Eroffnungs-Lunch," with the "best of drinks," at 477 State street. John Nispel, 330 South Clark street, gives his friends a turkey lunch, and Jacob Konig, at 765 May street, also spreads a kingly repast. Hermann Schmoll, 91 North Wells street, has a modest little advertisement, but his lunch is a "Grosser" one. Frau Voigt, 135 Milwaukee avenue, her womanly heart overflowing with genuine Teutonic hospitality, makes an announcement which will thrill every Hamburg breast with memories of the Fatherland. Her feast is "a great lunch," with Hamburg eel-soup; none of your little, wriggling, insignificant American eels, but the great, unctuous, powerful Hamburg eels, from the Elbe, as big and meaty as the snakes that twined about Laocoon. One dish of this savory potage would last ordinary people a week. G. Friese and C. Schact, 286 Division street, simply say "a great lunch," but they add to their advertisement the unrestricted welcome, "Kommt Alle." Michael Weishaar, 197 Hurlbut street, not only sets a fine lunch, but he is going to raffle off a bureau-mirror. Henry Bartels, 128 West Randolph street, invites his friends to a turkey-lunch. August Breuner sets out to-day in Caspar Hahn's planing-mill, 103 Clybourn avenue, a great deer-lunch, with the best of drinks, an announcement which ought to tempt even Falstaff out of his grave. Eisbert Pottgieser, 369 South State street, whose burly form is the very synonym of good living, announces roast venison, turkeys, and geese, and all the finest delicacies with the best of drinks. Gustav Garsens, 360 Milwaukee avenue, and Peter Segeler, 75 Larrabee street, do not specify their delicacies, but both are fine lunches. Louis Rinn, 144 West Randolph street, makes such a flamboyant and toothsome announcement that we cannot refrain from giving it entire:

"Worthy festival of the Christmas night. Motto: 'Eating and drinking; keep body and soul together.' Louis Rinn, 144 West Randolph street, invites his friends and acquaintances to attend a Christmas night festival at his friendly hostelry at the old Hay Market. Preparations have been made which will satisfy the most fastidious epicure. The principal points of attraction (Hauptanziehungspunkt) will be a young sucking-pig (Spanferkelbraten) sumptuously prepared with all the concomitants. That the condition of the bar is tip-top, my friends already know, all of whom are solemnly invited by Louis Rinn."

The man who could resist the above announcement must be made out of very stern material. But to return to our muttons. George Kaesner, corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, sets out a bear lunch for the citizens of that fashionable quarter. Frau Hildenbeutel, 315 Blue Island avenue, with fine female feeling, announces "an exquisite lunch with all the delicacies of the season." John and Michael Schmitt, 222 Division street, John Press, 61 West Kinzie street, and John J. Boller, 648 West Indiana street, also invite their friends to "delicate lunches," and Alexander Johannson, 184 Coolidge street, not only sets a lunch, but also provides "gute musik und getranke." This concludes the list. In consideration of the above announcements, showing that roast turkeys, deviled hares, Bavarian dumplings, Hamburg eels, roast venison, bear, geese, sucking-pigs, and other delicacies are lying round loose, begging somebody to be good enough to eat them, and fiddlers and piano-thumpers, and horn-blowers and drum-pounders, are ready to play their dulcet strains to the feasters, are we not a little hasty in presuming there is nothing to eat in the city? And is not that promising young demagogue, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., a little ahead of the time with his Commune?

A NEW CLASS OF FELONS.

Harry Genet, the convicted Tammany thief, has made good his escape from the slippery hands of the New York Sheriff, and from all accounts is now on the ocean in his elegant yacht, provisioned for six months, enjoying his cigars and wines, and laughing at his prosecutors. He is a very wealthy man, of luxurious habits, and could afford to pay any amount to escape prison-life. Norton, Coman, Miller, and Walsh have followed his example and taken to their heels. The murderer Sharkey is also in a safe place, having thus far eluded his pursuers. And now comes the announcement that Tweed's lawyers have concocted a new trick, which they are confident will release him from the Blackwell's Island prison. If this should fail, the success of the other thieves mentioned above is a pretty sure indication that Mr. Tweed will turn up missing some fine morning, and leave somebody in New York considerably richer by virtue of his escapade. In view of these facts, the question occurs: How much better are the guardians of these convicted felons than the felons themselves? There is now a fine opportunity to offset the considerations, which in all probability these somnolent officials have received, by making an example of them. If there is any virtue left in the New York Courts, they must inquire into this scandalous business. There is no difficulty in securing and enforcing the punishment of little thieves to the very limit of the penalty, and, if one of this class attempts to escape, he is pretty sure to get a bullet through him. If the New York Courts will but promptly make an example of the derelict and corrupt officials, who extend distinguished consideration to big thieves, the practice will soon become so unprofitable that big thieves will have to travel the same road as little thieves,—a fact which ought not to be inconsistent with the ends of justice.

DEFALCATIONS AND THEIR REMEDY.

The New York *Times* refers to the defalcation in the Chicago Treasurer's office, and attributes it, with others of a like character, to the absurdity of the prevailing system of regulating the accounts of State and Municipal Governments. In all the cases of official defalcation the absence of checks upon the deposits of public money is the same. In the present system the tradition belonging to a primitive period has been preserved, that the Treasurer is the actual bag-holder of the State or corporation; that to him is committed the exclusive custody of the money; and that he is at liberty to employ banks to aid him in its custody, or he may keep it in his private safe. This tradition assumes that the public have trusted the Treasurer absolutely and unreservedly, and that the public should seek their sole security against loss in the responsibility of the Treasurer and his bondsmen.

Is it not time that this old-fashioned theory should be replaced by a system of direct accountability preventing any misappropriation of the money without immediate detection? In all the recent cases, some thirty in number, of official defalcations, there was no check upon the Treasurer save the books of some other officer which merely showed how much he *ought* to have on hand. In every case, the Treasurer had unlimited authority to place the money where he pleased, or to keep it in his own pocket. He was under no legal obligation to state where he kept it, nor to show that it was on deposit anywhere. So long as he acknowledged to have on hand what he was charged with on the books of the other officers, there was no authority for any one to interfere. So long as he honored the official drafts, there was no authority to assume that he had used the money improperly. He was, therefore, free from all official restraints.

It has been assumed that the Legislature can prescribe no regulations touching the keeping or handling of public money without destroying the liability of the bondsmen of the Treasurer. The office itself is the creation of the Legislature. The person elected to it takes it subject to the existing law, and to all other laws which may be passed concerning it. The law can compel a Treasurer to make a daily or weekly exhibit of his accounts, and can compel him to include in that exhibit an actual showing of the money in his possession. The same old system prevailed in New York City until within a few years, but now there have been wholesome restraints and checks provided by law. At present, the City Treasurer must deposit the money in such places as the law may designate, and make this deposit within twenty-four hours after receiving the money. The banks must then file with the Comptroller weekly statements of the amounts received by them from the City Treasurer and the amounts paid out on his checks. No money belonging to the city can be drawn from a bank except on the warrant or check of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Comptroller. The Treasurer must also exhibit his bank-books to the Comptroller whenever so required, and his accounts and those of the Comptroller are subject to examination by a Commission established for this purpose. A defalcation, under these circumstances, is only possible when the Comptroller and his deputies unite with the Treasurer and the banks and other city officers to rob and plunder the public.

The theory that the responsibility of the Treasurer and his bondsmen is all the security that the public have any right to demand the Treasurer, has survived its usefulness. Something additional must be provided to prevent defalcations. Official bonds are very precarious security, and the instance has yet to be found when they have proved sufficient to cover the public loss. The public have a right to know where the public money is deposited, and whether the statement of the deposit is a true one. There are in this State 102 counties and 20 cities, each of which has a Treasurer; to these must be added the 1,200 Township Treasurers and the State Treasurer, and all the security the public have against the defalcation of these officers is the official bonds, not one in fifty of which perhaps would, after judgment, prove to be worth a penny. What is needed is something to prevent defalcations,—something to prevent them by rendering them impossible.

THE NEXT FOREIGN WAR.

The American merchants along the Mexican frontier have a remarkable grievance, and to redress it they think the United States ought to go to war with Mexico. Many years ago Mexico had a protective tariff. The duty under the American tariff was at that time comparatively small. The principal towns on the Mexican side of the river are Matamoras and Nueva Laredo. The result was that the American merchants could undersell those on the American side of the river, just as the Canadians can now undersell merchants in this country. The means of crossing the Rio Grande are very simple. In addition to the public ferry-boats, the river may be crossed in a canoe or any other boat at any point for a thousand miles. As the goods the Mexicans needed could be purchased on the American side so much cheaper, the Mexicans, for a long distance back into the country, traded with the Americans. They brought all they had to sell to the American side, and, exchanging it for what they needed, had no difficulty in getting back with their purchases free of all Custom-House supervision. In plain English, our people did a very extensive trade with the Mexican smugglers. The weak Government of Mexico, failing, as might have been expected, to break up this smuggling by which it lost its revenues, and the trade of its own cities being destroyed, resorted to the heroic remedy, and established a "free belt"—Zona Libre—extending the whole length of the Rio Grande and reaching back six miles from the river. It decreed that all foreign goods brought into Mexico within this district should be free of duty. Under our very moderate tariff prior to 1860, this did not work very badly, for there was practically a free belt on both sides of the river. This continued until after the Rebellion, when Texas again passed under our laws. Then the enormous change in our tariff was at once felt. The state of things had become exactly reversed. On the Mexican side there was no tariff; on the American side was a tariff amounting to perhaps 60 per cent in gold. As a result, the whole Mexican trade went to the Mexican cities. The American trade followed it. The Texans soon discovered that they could get from 50 to 75 per cent more goods in exchange for their products on the Mexican than on the American side of the river. There was no difficulty in getting these goods into the United States, and the smuggling which was once general along the whole border from the United States into Mexico is now carried on more extensively by our own people from Mexico into the United States. The merchants at Brownsville see their customers cross the river to deal at Matamoras. The Mexican towns now do the trade for both sides of the river, just as the American towns did before the establishment of the Libre Zona, and consequently there is a demand made on the United States Government that it compel Mexico to abolish the free belt—that is, to enact a tariff. The member of Congress from that part of Texas lays his grievance before Congress every year, and the rascality of the Mexican Government receives its annual exposure. Mexico, refusing to abolish the Libre Zona, the American merchants along the Rio Grande think that the United States ought to declare war upon that Republic, and make it pay damages to compensate the American merchants for the loss of trade. Mr. Fish has not, thus far, inclined to war, but there is no knowing when the Secretary of the Navy may deem it wise to expend $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 equipping a navy to compel Mexico to enact a tariff on the Rio Grande.

On our Northern border, the Dominion of Canada offers for sale every description of goods needed by our people at from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can be purchased in the United States, and the opportunity is largely embraced by our people. The State of Vermont furnishes the country with the author of the present tariff. Vermont is always vehement for protection to American industry, yet we suppose there are fifty dollars' worth of foreign goods smuggled annually into Vermont from Canada to one dollar's worth that is smuggled into Texas from Mexico. Though Vermont is an inland State, she includes probably as large a body of expert smugglers as any State with an extensive coast. When one Government works itself up to the point where it can assume to dictate to other Governments the management of its customs' laws, we suggest that it begin with Canada. The trade between the Canadian Provinces and this country is extensive, and is largely carried on by smugglers. If poor Mexico is to be compelled to levy such a tax on her own citizens as will make Americans trade on their own side of the river, we do not see why we ought not also to break up the more extensive smuggling over the Canada border, by compelling the Dominion to raise its tariff to the same nonsensical rates as our own.

The message of Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, which was read before the Assembly last week, is not a very cheerful or encouraging document. The bonded debt of the State is $15,851,627, concerning which the Governor says: "The public funded debt of South Carolina stands as the opprobrium of the State, and the dishonoring symbol of its wholly violated faith to its creditors. Having discharged my official duty in the premises, I confide the matter to your honorable bodies, who alone possess the power to act authoritatively." In addition to this, the Treasurer's report shows a deficiency for the last fiscal year of $540,828. The next important feature of the report concerns the educational condition of the State, which is almost as gloomy as the financial showing. The Governor has prepared a series of statistical tables, showing that the total school population of the State is 230,102, of which 84,975 are whites and 145,127 colored. The total school attendance is 83,753, of which 37,218 are whites and 46,535 colored; from which it would appear that only about one-third of the children of the State are availing themselves of the means of education, notwithstanding the compulsory attendance required by the State Constitution.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Mr. Sam Parker, of the Pacific Hotel, was yesterday presented with a miniature paper policeman, to which was attached a card which read, "To Mr. Sam Parker, the champion detective of the Pacific Hotel." The gift was intended as a recognition of his promptness in arresting a thief in the hotel last Friday.

It is very seldom that a young lady's suddenly becoming demented is a matter of congratulation to herself and immediate friends, but this rare occurrence recently took place, when Miss Genevieve Gridley, of New York City, assumed the name of the leading member of the well-known short-hand firm of this city, Mr. M. H. Dement. Though demented by her marriage, she and the lucky Chicagoan are now enjoying the pleasures of their honeymoon tour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. A. Stucker, Little Rock; J. G. Cameron, St. Louis; Col. P. Forbes, Burlington; John H. Sproull, Illinois Central Railroad, New York; Thomas H. Swope, St. Louis. . . . . *Pacific Hotel*—The Hon. Matt Carpenter, Wisconsin; the Hon. H. Sherwood, Corning, N. Y.; the Hon. James F. Wilson, Iowa; the Hon. B. F. Allen, Iowa; the Hon. D. M. Kelly, Wisconsin; A. D. Presbrey, Boston; J. R. Casselbury, Philadelphia. . . . . *Sherman House*—Ex-Gov. William R. Marshall, Minnesota; Col. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee; Gen. G. C. Sherman, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. D. E. Little, Grand Rapids; Peter McArthur, Toronto; J. R. Eaton, San Francisco.

IN GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, has an excellent chance to become a Democratic Senator from that State.

Julia Ward Howe, who is a matron of many years' experience, affirms that no woman can be brilliant after marriage.

The death is announced from Paris of M. Edouard Perrot, proprietor and editor of the *Independence Belge* from 1844 till 1856. To M. Perrot is due the important position which that journal has acquired in the European press.

The approaching marriage of the Count de Bardi, son of the Duchess of Parma and nephew of the Count de Chambord, to the Princess Marie, sister of Francis II., ex-King of the Two Sicilies, is announced.

Robert S. Hale, who distinguished himself in Congress, last week, by calling Wilson, of Indiana, "a dirty dog," has been offered the Judgeship of the New York Court of Appeals, left vacant by the death of Judge Peckham.

An Indian Princess, the Ranee of Pertab Singh, heir-apparent of the Maharajah of Cashmere, died about six weeks ago in India of small-pox. The funeral procession was attended by 20,000 persons, and in accordance with the Hindoo custom the body was burned.

"Boss" Tweed does not wear the regular Penitentiary uniform. The New York *Herald* says "He has had a special suit made of material different from any worn in the Institution, because there is no special uniform for misdemeanor prisoners."

The Rev. Mr. Venable, who officiated at the marriage of Secretary of War Belknap and Mrs. Bower, received $60 in gold for his services (three brand-new pieces, bearing the date of 1873), besides his expenses to and returning from Harrodsburg. Mr. V. officiated at the first marriage of the bride about eight years since.

The ages of notable persons now spoken of in France are as follows: President MacMahon, 65; Comte de Chambord, 53; Prince Louis Napoleon, 18; Comte de Paris, 35; Duc de Chartres, 33; Duc de Nemours, 59; Prince de Joinville, 55; Duc d'Aumale, 51; Prince Jerome Napoleon, 51; M. Thiers, 76; M. Gambetta, 37.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Union* says: "Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the *Independent*, of which Henry C. Bowen is editor and proprietor, by the owners of the *Christian at Work*, of which the Rev. Dr. Talmage is editor. The price asked is said to be $500,000, and the price offered $200,000,—a sufficient margin for bargaining. Should the transfer be made the two papers will be consolidated under the name of the *Independent*."

The new French Minister to the United States, Jean Francois Charles Bartholdy, has had a long diplomatic career. He is a lawyer by profession, but has served as translator in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of the Legation to Berlin, Special Agent to Turin, Vienna, and Mexico, and also as Secretary to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg. He has been a zealous Bonapartist, but is now, we presume, a good enough Republican for McMahon's purposes.

The Congressional Directory is now completed and ready for press. In making up its biographical sketches of members the fact has been developed that about forty held military or civil offices in the late Confederacy, and also that a considerable number, especially from the South, were connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. The Confederates have authorized a full statement of their official relations with the Rebellion; but those who held positions in the Freedmen's Bureau have, without exception, indicated a desire that no mention should be made of that fact.

Miss Jennie Collins, who is not a theoretical but a practical assistant of poor working-women, gives in a letter to the Boston *Globe* a curious bit of information. This is that the women who have rich relations have a harder time, a more desperate struggle, than others, simply because they are obliged to keep out of sight, the susceptibilities of the said relations being tender in proportion to the length of their bank accounts. She instances the case of a niece of a United States Congressman, who, applying for housework, was asked why her uncle didn't provide for her at Washington, and answered: "He educated one of my sisters, and she is the poorest of us all, because she cannot work."

THE UNION.

A meeting of the Directors of the German Newspaper Printing and Publishing Company (Chicago *Daily Union*) was held Wednesday evening at its office, No. 124 South Franklin street, the following Directors being present: Hermann Lieb, Edward Rummel, Hans Herting, George Brabham, and August Schoffhauser. In the absence of Col. Arno Voss, the President of the Company, Gen. Hermann Lieb called the meeting to order, and stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of accepting the resignation of the old Board of Directors. The resignation was read and accepted. A motion was then made and accepted that there be hereafter only three Directors, instead of nineteen, as heretofore.

An election of Directors was then held, with the following result: Hermann Lieb, Edward Rummel, and Peter Hand.

The newly-elected Board of Directors then met and elected the following officers: Hermann Lieb, President; Peter Hand, Vice-President; Edward Rummel, Secretary and Treasurer.

The editorial staff of the paper will hereafter be as follows: Casper Butz, Chief Editor; H. Binder, Associate Editor; Joseph Gruenhut, City Editor; Edward Rummel, Managing Editor.

The Board of Directors enjoined Mr. Rummel, the Treasurer, to pay no salary to Mr. Butz unless he performed adequate services.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Metropolitan Hotel.

The proprietors announce an ... Christmas night. All are welcome. ... the committee.

WASHINGT

The Nomination of
Chief-Justice t
Withdrawn

Caleb Cushing Nam
President's Se
Choice.

Further Developments
the Perquisites of
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A Loosening of Party
Sides.

Special Dispatch to The Chica
THE CHIEF-JUSTICES
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PARTY TIES LOOSEN
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THE DEMOCRACY IN CONG
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GOV. SHEPHERD
returned from New York, where h
the purpose of raising the mon
January interest on the District
yesterday.

ST. LOUIS.

Establishment of a Soup-
Deserving Poor to be Give
a Day—Newspaper Enter

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Mayor Bro
a soup-house to-day. A part of
house, situated on city property
City-Hall, corner of Twelfth and Cl
has been fitted up for that purpo
men and women out of employme
with soup, bread, and meat to-day
Day will be supplied to all deservi
the remainder of the winter. Bu
been fitted up in the building suffi
modate 400 persons with lodging
The *Times* of this city appea
larged form, and with a new dre
and was issued from the new, co
newly-appointed office in the han
on the northeast corner of Fifth

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—
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The Governor has prepared
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PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

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, of New York City, assumed
eading member of the well-
firm of this city, Mr. M. H.
demented by her marriage,
Chicagoan are now enjoying
heir honeymoon tour.

OTEL ARRIVALS.

J. A. Stucker, Little Rock;
Louis; Col. P. Forbes, Bur-
Sproull, Illinois Central Rail-
Thomas H. Swope, St. Louis.
Hotel—The Hon. Matt Car-
; the Hon. H. Sherwood,
Y.; the Hon. James
wa; the Hon. B. F.
Hon. D. M. Kelly, Wisconsin;
oston; J. R. Casselbury, Phil.
Sherman House—Ex-Gov.
ll, Minnesota; Col. Lansing
kee; Gen. G. C. Sherman,
the Hon. D. E. Little, Grand
McArthur, Toronto; J. E.
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IN GENERAL.

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become a Democratic Senator

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affirms that no woman can be
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Duchess of Parma and nephew
hambord, to the Princess Ma-
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able persons now spoken of in
llows: President MacMahon,
mbord, 53; Prince Louis Na-
de Paris, 35; Duc de Char-
emours, 59; Prince de Join-
male, 51; Prince Jerome Na-
ers, 76; M. Gambetta, 37.

N. Y.) Union says: "Ne-
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Minister to the United States,
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HE UNION.

Directors of the German
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Peter Hand, Vice-President;
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per Butz, Chief Editor; H.
Editor; Joseph Greenhut,
d Rummel, Managing Editor.
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ropolitan Hotel.
nounces an informal opening
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WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Williams as Chief-Justice to Be Withdrawn.

Caleb Cushing Named as the President's Second Choice.

Further Developments Concerning the Perquisites of Washington Officials.

A Loosening of Party Ties on all Sides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is safe to say that, upon the reassembling of the Senate, the nomination of Williams as Chief-Justice will be withdrawn. It is ascertained that if a vote were taken on his confirmation in a full Senate, there would be a majority of eight against him on the Republican side, without counting the Opposition. It is confidently predicted that Caleb Cushing's name will be sent in next.

CURIOUS "PERQUISITES."

The revelations that have been made in the last month with regard to the shameful manner in which private luxuries have been provided for Government officers at public expense have excited great surprise and indignation among all classes. Members of Congress who have heretofore been most loyal to the Administration, and all the party thereof, express themselves with great vehemence on this point, and declare their purpose to have the whole matter thoroughly sifted. Behind the facts which have been elicited with regard to the unlawful use made of public funds, in supplying carriages, horses, and servants for officials of all grades—from Cabinet Ministers down to cheap and arrogant clerks—are other facts which it is proposed at an early day to bring to light, which will show that these are not the only luxuries paid for by the public for private benefit. If surface indications are to be relied on, it can be proven that, by the receipt of unlawful perquisites, officers' salaries have been fairly doubled, in a great many cases. Customs which have the warrant of years to sustain them, but which have in all these years grown and increased, now amount to a most scandalous abuse. With public officials in Washington the rules of fair dealing which are acknowledged in private life do not seem to obtain, and, when public property can be appropriated to private use without incurring the danger of prosecution for a criminal offense, it has been and is so appropriated, although there can be no sort of excuse for the

PILFERING,

save that the tempting opportunity presented itself. This appears to be the case with all officers of the Government, and the first-class clerk in the Department, or the committee-clerk in the House or Senate, enjoys these perquisites in that proportion to which his rank and pay entitle him, under a loose code, that teaches that cribbing from the Treasury is not only permissible, but advisable. Staunch supporters of the Administration who have hitherto been aware of these things, without, perhaps, fully appreciating them, are now awakened to a realization of the condition which it must reach if the evil is not checked soon; and the threatened investigations into these petty pilferings will certainly be as thorough and scathing as ever was made into doubtful transactions where Congressmen have been implicated. The developments of such an investigation will go far to show how the deterioration in morals is accomplished through petty peculations under color of law, but really and indefensibly dishonest in spirit.

There is no doubt but that the evil complained of has greatly increased under the Administration of Gen. Grant, for that Administration has been, more than anything else, like the managing of an army in the field, where the fancy and wishes of the General commanding and his staff officers is law; but these peculations did not begin, all of them, with the present Administration. They will doubtless be shown to go back a great many years.

PARTY TIES LOOSENED.

The remark has grown common of late in Washington that party lines never were, apparently, so weak as they are at present in Congress. The overwhelming Republican majority in Congress finds weakness in its strength. The President evidently made a mistake when he calculated that this majority would guarantee to him an unquestioning compliance with all the demands his fancy might dictate. The party is so strong that it feels strong enough to refuse that compliance in all cases; so strong that it does not believe that Gen. Grant is an essential part of its strength, and it threatens to conduct itself without that deferential respect which it formerly paid the man whose military prestige was worth hundreds of thousands of votes. In the last three years there has been no such independence displayed in public and private as now, and the circumstance that Grant has served two terms, whereby the people have become well enough acquainted with him to judge him pretty accurately, is the chief obstacle to the third term, which indorsement would be gratefully received. Party leaders in the House find it much more difficult to direct the vote as they choose than ever before, and, unless the present outcropping insubordination is speedily squelched by some unforeseen power, the disorganization of the Republican party will be so great before the winter is over as to greatly impair its efficiency for future triumphs. The party leaders and non-elective office-holders, in view of this state of affairs, have grown quite apprehensive, and are doing a vast amount of log-rolling to counteract the insidious effects of the poison that has got into the system of the party.

THE DEMOCRACY IN CONGRESS

appear to be completely demoralized. They are no longer a unit, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to point out any man who could be properly called a leader. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is the leader of a small party of what might be termed Modern Democrats. Judge Thurman allies those of the Middle Ages; while by far the strongest party, coming down from the Dark Ages, is marshaled by such men as Stephens and Fernando Wood. The party is scarcely ever united, even in opposition to the Republican party, when the question is a political one.

GOV. SHEPHERD

returned from New York, where he had been for the purpose of raising the money to pay the January interest on the District indebtedness, yesterday.

ST. LOUIS.

Establishment of a Soup-House—The Deserving Poor to be Given One Meal a Day—Newspaper Enterprise.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Mayor Brown inaugurated a soup-house to-day. A part of a tobacco warehouse, situated on city property adjoining the City-Hall, corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, has been fitted up for that purpose. About 200 men and women out of employment were served with soup, bread, and meat to-day. One meal per day will be supplied to all deserving poor during the remainder of the winter. Bunks have also been fitted up in the building sufficient to accommodate 400 persons with lodgings.

The Times of this city appeared in an enlarged form, and with a new dress this morning, and was issued from the new, commodious, and finely-appointed office in the handsome building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—For the New England States, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States, the lake region, and the Northwest generally, cloudy weather with areas of snow will prevail, with slight changes of temperature, the winds in the lake region increasing in force, and becoming fresh to brisk. For the southern portion of the Middle States less pressure, [illegible] with winds shifting to northerly and northwestly during Friday. For the South Atlantic States, continued [illegible] weather during the night, with fresh to brisk northerly and westerly winds. The temperature will rise slightly in this region during Friday, with continued cloudy weather. For the Eastern Gulf States, and thence northward over Tennessee, northerly to westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and continued low temperature. Light rain may prevail in the eastern portion of these districts. For the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Missouri, light, variable winds and generally fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.58	25	N. W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.65	34	S. W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.81	33	N., fresh	0	Light snow.
Cincinnati	29.85	38	S., gentle	0	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.76	32	S. E., fresh	0	Fair.
Davenport	29.66	33	S. W., fresh	0	Clearing.
Denver	29.70	33	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.70	33	S., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.48	33	W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.43	31	N. W., fresh	0	Light snow.
Keokuk	29.71	34	S. W., fresh	0	Clearing.
LaCrosse	29.57	30	S. W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.34	32	S. E., gentle	.01	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.61	31	S. W., gentle	0	Light snow.
Omaha	29.65	38	S. W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.60	19	N. W., fresh	0	Light snow.
Toledo	29.73	35	S. W., fresh	0	Fair.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

Rumor That Some New Complication Has Arisen—Report of Minister Sickles' Recall.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Herald's Key West special says the United States steamer Pinta was suddenly ordered to sea last night, under sealed orders. Her destination is known to be one of the Cuban ports. It is rumored that some new complication has arisen.

A RUMOR IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—A rumor gained circulation here to-day to the effect that the Spanish Government had tendered Minister Sickles his passports, but it was not generally credited.

THE SURVIVORS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Cubans here are making preparations to provide for the wants of the survivors of the Virginius after they have landed in this city.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Cartagena—A Breach Made in One of the Strongest Defenses of the City.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Special dispatches from Cartagena announce that Fort San Julian, one of the strongest defenses of the city, has been breached.

An accidental explosion in a battery yesterday killed twenty officers and men of the besieging force.

SOUTH BEND.

New Water-Works Tested—A Bet Decided—Presentation to Mr. Colfax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Dec. 25.—Less than six months ago, after a severe personal contest that well-nigh severed life-long friendships between the advocates of the two systems of water-works—the stand-pipe and Holly—the former was adopted and contracts let. Though the mains are not all laid, yet sufficient are laid to protect the manufactories and business portion of the city. To-day the test has been had, fully demonstrating their capacity for contending with any fire that may occur. The city had not hose and pipes sufficient to take the water as fast as one of three pumps was able to supply it at easy working.

The principal interest in the trial centered in the decision of a bet between J. M. Studebaker, of the wagon works, and L. Pine, manager of the Singer factory, for a cow. Studebaker was to take his position in the lofty belfry of the wagon-works and eat a lunch while six streams were thrown at him from given points. If he was driven away then he delivered the cow, and if not then Pine was to do likewise. Studebaker did not take much time after the throwing commenced to get out of the way to save drenching, and he gracefully yielded the cow without waiting for the decision of a committee appointed to make a decision.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Mayor Miller, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Mr. Studebaker, and Engineer Birkinbin. The latter said these water-works were built in less time than any others on record. Many strangers from points where works are contemplated were here to witness the trials, and pronounced the results satisfactory.

In the afternoon the Studebakers presented Mr. Colfax with the Colfax buggy exhibited at the Chicago Exposition, and which cost $600 to manufacture. In reply to the presentation, Mr. Colfax spoke of the Studebakers' progress from a start with $68 capital.

JOLIET.

Affidavit of Dr. Mason Regarding the Recent Death of a Convict—Coroner's Inquest to Be Held.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 25.—Maj. Wham, Warden of the Penitentiary, has in his possession the affidavit of Dr. Mason to the effect that he (Mason) ordered the recent bathing of Williams. The affidavit sets forth that Williams was ordered to be bathed because he "feigned sickness." Then the bathing was administered as a "punishment," and was, as has been stated in my dispatches, a violation of an explicit order of the Commissioners. This entirely exculpates Deputy Warden Hall from all responsibility in the matter, as well as his assistant, Sleeper, for in administering the bath they were only obeying the orders of a superior officer. The County Coroner, Dr. Richards, in conversation with your correspondent yesterday, stated that he had failed to hold an inquest over the body of Williams through advice of an attorney, and after consultation with Judge McRoberts. He expressed his intention, however, to hold an inquest to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Beveridge Can Show a Clear Record as Regards Rafferty—The Unemployed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—Gov. Beveridge has thus far declined to interfere with the sentence of Rafferty. To-night there is no reason to believe that he will change his purpose to allow the law to take its course.

There is no appearance of an uprising among

THE UNEMPLOYED

in our midst, and it is thought there are very few of this class, as all our manufactories are running at nearly full time, and with a full quota of operatives. The churches for two weeks past have been appropriating their Sunday evening collections specially to the relief of the poor. These precautions, together with the establishment of a soup-house and the active canvassing of the city to seek out and relieve the needy by prominent citizens, will probably carry us through the winter without much complaint.

BOSTON.

The Women and the School Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—All the morning papers make light of the City Solicitor's decision that women cannot sit in the School Committee. They quote the Constitution against him, and all agree in advising the new Board to disregard it. They say, further, that the women could ask for no better weapon than a judicial confirmation of this opinion. As far as can be learned, the four women elected will all present themselves for qualification.

SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 25.—Three suicides lie at the Morgue to-night. One is a woman, named Lucas, from the Sixth Ward. One, a well-dressed man, threw himself under an engine on the St. Paul road. Name unknown. Another unknown man drowned himself at the foot of Clinton street.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 25.—A good-looking young man came to the Waverly House Wednesday night, and registered as A. L. Lawrence, Marengo. Thursday, at 2 p. m., he was found dead in bed. At his side was tumbler containing a few drops, supposed to be poison. A love-letter, a lock of hair, and a picture of a young girl were found in his pocket. The envelop containing the lock was scrawled all over, apparently in his last moments, with the endearing words, "Darling, dear, dear, good girl," "Can never be worthy of you," "I fear I can never stop," "I prefer death to separation," etc. "Dear, good girl, darling, farewell." The young man lives in Belvidere and is a good guitarist. He spent his last evening playing in a barber shop. The young girl is most respectably connected in Marengo, and is very young indeed. The affair is a pain[illegible]ning to the romantic youth of the [illegible].

CRIME.

Holiday Rejoicing Causes the Usual Number of Murders.

Fratricide and Lynching of the Murderer Near Dodson, O.

Violent Deaths Reported from Boston, St. Louis, and Elsewhere.

Fratricide Near Dodson, O.—The Murderer Executed on the Spot—A Christmas Revel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DODSON, O., Dec. 25.—At a shooting match to-day at Riga, a village near here, two brothers named John and Henry Stone, quarreled about loading the rifle used. John called Henry a liar, when Henry drew a revolver and shot John, killing him instantly. The spectators being much excited, caught and hung Henry to the limb of a tree, and when taken down, life was extinct. Too much whisky caused it all.

A Gang of Burglars in Boston Arrested—A New-England "Handy Andy" and His Exploits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The last burglary-epidemic broke out in February last, and resulted in the arrest, a month later, of the Shaver and Goode gang of four of the most expert thieves in the country. De Luce, known as Shaver Goode, the leader, was sentenced to fifteen months in the State Prison; and the three others will have a second trial this month, the jury having disagreed on the first. Among those known to be in complicity with them, though not a participant at the time, was one James Neelson, a man 28 years old, who has already served two terms in Massachusetts and one in Pennsylvania. Attention has been called to him by the alarming number of burglaries recently perpetrated at the South End—an average of three houses a night having been robbed; and the officers made up their minds to take him at sight, and trust to subsequent developments for evidence. Last night at 5 o'clock they saw him for the first time for three months, ran after him and caught him. He seemed so anxious about his pockets that the officers investigated, and were rejoiced by finding an elegant jimmy, pair of nippers, six skeleton keys, a revolver, and a watch. Neelson is the last of the gang.

How Genet's Escape was Effected—An Attachment Upon His Property Issued.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Times makes the following statement in regard to the escape of Genet: "After escaping from Deputy-Sheriff Shields, Genet, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, hastened to a close carriage in waiting near by, and was driven to the house of a friend in the lower part of the city, where he remained concealed until Tuesday afternoon. Then, skillfully disguised, he was taken in another close carriage to the foot of Canal street, and hurried on board the steamship Ontario, bound to St. Thomas, Acapulco and Aspinwall. A passage had been previously engaged for him under an assumed name, and he was received by the officers without question. The Ontario sailed at a late hour on Tuesday, and remained in the lower bay until yesterday morning, when she proceeded on her way."

In the Common Pleas Chamber yesterday, an attachment was issued against the property of Henry W. Genet. The order was issued at the instance of William Caswell, who held a small claim against the escaped criminal, the grounds being that Genet was also an absconding creditor.

Large Robbery in New York—Arrest of Suspected Persons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Times says that Judson Jarvis, Order-of-Arrest Clerk at the Sheriff's office, and two Deputy Sheriffs, have been held for trial in the case of the alleged robbery of B. S. Croft, a wealthy Virginian, of $35,000 in gold certificates, which he claims were taken from him while drinking wine with the above-named officers. One of the missing certificates was stopped at the Sub-Treasury yesterday with the forged indorsement of Croft, and has been traced to one Thomas E. Smith, a saloon-keeper, who gave such an unsatisfactory account of how it came into his hands that he was arrested and held to bail in $6,000. Smith is understood to have made a clean breast of the affair, and interesting developments are expected.

Supposed Case of Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—The dead body of Mrs. Scanlan, wife of Michael Scanlan, a driver of the St. Louis Transfer Company, was found in tenement-house No. 1415 North Sixth street this morning. The affair is involved in mystery, but the supposition is that Scanlan, while chastising his wife for getting drunk, struck her on the back of the neck just at the base of the brain, with a fence-paling, and killed her. Scanlan has been in the employ of the Transfer Company sixteen years, and has always been regarded as a quiet, sober, industrious man. He was arrested. Mrs. Scanlan leaves six children.

The Missing New York Merchant—Why He Fled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—It has been ascertained that Edson Bradley, the missing Broadway merchant, has fled to Canada with $70,000 gold to escape being prosecuted by his creditors on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. His son, Maj. Bradley, was last night committed to Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of canceling property from his creditors. The complaint is made by his brother-in-law, M. Hoffman. All the parties were members of the firm of Edson Bradley & Co., whose failure was recently announced.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A shocking murder was committed at No. 9 Providence street, this morning. Joseph S. Hegner and Anterne G. Hueltel, both young Germans, carried on the trade of locksmithing, and slept together in their shop, where Hueltel was found shot and terribly mutilated with a hatchet. Hegner confessed the committal of the murder.

A Bloody Fracas at Groveton, N. H.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 25.—A bloody fracas took place at Groveton last evening, growing out of an attempt by Michael O'Leary and a Frenchman named Blockwell, both intoxicated, to enter a house of questionable repute owned by a Frenchman named Gouye. The result of the fight was the death of Gouye and his son, a young man, who was killed by O'Leary with a club; the mortal wounding of Blockwell with an axe by old Gouye, and a bad wound on O'Leary's head from a club used by a female inmate of the house.

Terrible Shooting Affray in New Mexico.

From the Denver News, Dec. 25.

A terrible shooting affair took place in Lincoln County, New Mexico, a few days ago. Jack Gylum, a former Sheriff of the county, and a Mr. Harold, of the family of whom several were killed by Indians in the San Agustine Pass some years ago, were drinking freely, and went into the placita. A Mexican Constable demanded their pistols, which were given up, but Gylum afterwards got another, when the Constable and a posse went and demanded it. Some words were passed, resulting in the shooting. The Constable was killed, Gylum was wounded, and Harold, as was also another man. After the firing became general, Gylum and Harold attempted to cross the stream, but were shot in doing so. Some ten or twelve shots were fired into Gylum and Harold after they had surrendered. Both were killed.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mexico.

The Gegenwart, a Berlin paper, recently published the report addressed to Napoleon III. by Gen. Castelnau, while on a mission in Mexico, in 1866. The following is a translation of the Emperor's reply:

"PALACE OF COMPIEGNE, Dec. 2, 1866.

"MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your interesting report of the 28th of October. I thank you for the details which you give me, and I think you have judged things rightly. But I will not treat with Juarez at any price, for any understanding with him would look too much like a defeat. I care nothing if at a future day the force of events would restore him to power; but just now we cannot treat with him. The course to be followed may, I think, be thus summed up:

"First—Associate yourself, as you say, with Marshal Bazaine and M. Dano, in order to obtain as quickly as possible the abdication of the Emperor Maximilian.

"Second—Fix the choice of the Marshal and M. Dano upon M. Lerdo de Tejado, or anybody else to be placed at the head of the Provisional Government; treat with him; demand desirable guarantees.

"Third—Make all necessary arrangements to embark the troops at the end of February or the commencement of March.

"The Foreign Legion should be embarked; all Fenchmen who would like to follow, and even the Austrians and Belgians who do not wish to remain.

"The United States Government has sent Gen. Sherman to Mexico. You will be able to come to an understanding with him by making him understand that your dignity prevents you now from treating with Juarez.

"I have said (No. 3) that it will be necessary to be contented with a Provisional Government, because I believe that you will not have time to establish a regular Government, for this latter combination would certainly be better, provided Juarez were excluded.

"If the Emperor Maximilian handed over his powers to Juarez, that delegation should not be recognized, and still appeal to the will of the Mexican people, legally consulted.

"To sum up, I see by your letter that you have quite understood what were my intentions, which are to leave Mexico as soon as possible, while protecting our dignity and French interests as much as possible.

"I am, dear General, &c., NAPOLEON."

CASUALTIES.

Engineer of a Blast Furnace Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLAIRE, O., Dec. 25.—John Runyan, engineer in the blast furnace of the Bellaire Nail Works, got caught in the engine this morning at 4 o'clock, and was instantly killed. It is not known how the accident happened, as he was alone at the time.

Drowning of a Youth at Saugatuck, Mich.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Dec. 23, 1873.

A sad case of drowning occurred in this neighborhood yesterday. Alfred, the oldest son (aged 14) of F. B. Wallin, an old settler here and partner in the firm of C. C. Wallin & Sons, of Chicago, was skating on a little lake about a mile north of this place, in company with Will Dunn, a comrade of about the same age. They had just started, and got but a few rods from the shore when Alfred broke through the ice. The water was very deep; but, being a good swimmer, he rose quickly to the surface and gained the ice, but was unable to raise himself upon it. Will hastened to get some poles with which to assist him, but could find only short pieces, which he shoved out to him; but they were too small to aid him. Finding these efforts were useless, Will proposed to crawl out to him and give his hand; but Alfred, with calm, unselfish heroism, forbade him, saying, "No, Willy, don't try it. I have got to drown, and, if you come out here, you will drown too," and then began a prayer to God. Willy again, with frantic haste, sought for something with which to reach and help him, and, again approaching him with the best thing he could find, saw him loose his hold and sink. The alarm being given, men were quickly upon the spot, boats and grapples obtained, and the body soon recovered. It was apparent that no human power could have saved him with the means at hand. He had obtained his mother's permission to go, and was always a good, obedient boy, prominent in Sunday-school, and popular with all. The whole community are stirred to a deep sympathy with his mourning parents and friends.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Famous Sister of Charity in Dubuque, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 25.—Sister Mary Margaret, Mother Superior of the branch of the Sisters of the B. V. M. having charge of St. Joseph's Academy in this city, died at 1 o'clock this morning. Sister Mary Margaret was one of the founders of the community of which she was a member. She came to Iowa in 1843 with four companions, Sisters, and has resided in this State most of the time—in this county, at the mother-house, or in this city. She was for some time Mother-Superior of the house of her community at Davenport. Her funeral will take place Saturday. Although she lived to the allotted age of mankind, she is much lamented by her community, and by those who had her acquaintance.

LEGAL.

Verdict Against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 25.—In the case of Haines vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, tried before Judge Bogg at Independence yesterday, the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $11,000.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning Officers Laughlin, Murphy, and Costello, while standing at the corner of Lake and Union streets, heard the report of a revolver. They ran about twenty yards east on Lake street, when they came upon three men. One of them had a revolver in his hand, and was threatening to shoot the others. The officers had on citizens' clothes, and, therefore, the men were not disturbed by their presence. The officers recognized in them three well-known burglars, named Tom White, James Wilson and Henry Johnson, alias Mansfield. When they attempted to arrest them they resisted. White got Costello down and was getting the better of him, when Laughlin came to his help and laid White out on the sidewalk in a helpless condition. Costello then went after Wilson, who turned and ran, and as he turned fired a shot at him, which the officer returned. Neither of them took effect. The officer pursued him a long distance before he caught him. Meanwhile Murphy had quite a tussle with Johnson, and only got the better of him by using his club freely. The men were all taken to the Union Street Station. Burglars' tools were found upon White and Johnson, and all three had revolvers and knives. White was very drunk, and although badly used up, said that he deserved everything he got for getting intoxicated. They will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

About 12 o'clock last night a man named John Edwards was garroted by three men at the corner of Lake and Halsted streets, and robbed of $75. Officer Bigler came upon them, and after a long chase succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as Thomas Moore. Edwards had been with them during the evening and was somewhat intoxicated.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Italy, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25.—The steamship Sidonia, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore have arrived out.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst. you quote from Mr. Maunsell B. Field's new book, "Memories of Many Men," among other passages, one which is calculated to give an erroneous impression concerning the preparation and publication of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

In the first place, the proclamation was no sudden and unexpected birth, and was no surprise to anybody in or out of the Cabinet, having been formally promised to the country in default of cessation of hostilities, &c., by the States and parts of States in rebellion, three months before.

In the second place, the paper, as finally published, was not in any sense the "amended result" of the joint wisdom of the Cabinet at the meeting during which it was read to them.

Mr. Nicolay brought it to me, to make copies of it, immediately on the adjournment of the meeting, and the only interlineation of change that I can now recall was the one in Mr. Seward's hand, made, as I then understood, when Mr. Lincoln read it to him in private, prior to the meeting. In this respect, also, Mr. Field's recollection of his conversation with Mr. Seward must be erroneous.

The paper remained in my custody until it went to Chicago, where the great fire burned it up. It was in Mr. Lincoln's own hand throughout, with the single exception referred to, and there never was a man more averse than he to anything like patch-work, or less likely to "accept without discussion" the crude and hasty suggestions of others.

If my memory should be at fault at all, Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, or Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, can easily correct me. The latter, especially, has heard the minutest particulars relating to the proclamation from Mr. Lincoln's own lips again and again, while he was preparing studies for his great painting of that memorable Cabinet meeting.

WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

The Day Generally Observed Throughout the Country.

A Quiet and Happy Time for Little and Big People.

How the Day Was Celebrated by the Local Politicians.

Christmas was celebrated by the politicians by services held in the Recorder's office, beginning at 11 a. m. Mr. James Stewart had issued invitations to a festive jamboree, the provocation being a house-warming of his new quarters,—rent paid by the county, $6,000 per annum. At that hour, or thereabouts, the boys began to assemble and wish the jolly Recorder a merry Christmas. "The same to you; won't you take something?" responded Mr. Stewart, and thereupon the visitor walked up to the table and ate delicacies, such as turkey, mince-pie and celery, washed down by excellent punch brewed in the establishment of Mr. Thos. Foley, Alderman from the First. It was a notable gathering, a collection of young politicians, among whom the offices of the future have already been distributed by themselves. There was the Recorder, the future Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; Johnny Healy, the coming Alderman from the Sixteenth; Postmaster McArthur, the Congressman from the West Side; Ed Cullerton, Chairman of the Committee on Gas in the Council; Tom Stout, the next Senator from the North Side, and now in training as Alderman; Col. Clary, South Side Collector, who hopes to get $11,500 for his year's work; Col. Eastman full of European travel and adventure, not to mention opinions on Spain, France, and other Old World nations; Phil Hoyne, who had a bogus cigar-case with which he fooled everybody, and who was on guard for the Republican party to keep the boys straight; Al Le Brun; Mr. Squires, the actual Postmaster of the city; Dave Alston; Mr. Gillespie, the new City Sealer; Capts. McGrath (two of them) from the Post-Office; Jack Stephens, who wants to be Sheriff, and Ed Longley, who has a similar hankering; Commissioners Harris and Johnson, of the County Board; Mr. Hubbard, the Lumbard of the Post-Office, whose fine bass voice, if he handles it well, will make him the next Coroner of Cook County; Supt. Rehm and Mr. Klokke, of the Police; Tom Brennan, representing the Treasurer's Office; John Rountree, representing the Legislature and the County-Attorneyship; George Von Hollen, late of the Post-office, now City Collector; Egbert Jamieson, the handsome City-Attorney; Pete Mahr, with the weight of the Sixteenth Ward on his shoulders; Brock McVickar, "poet" of the day; Mr. Rankin, the Government Architect; Franc Wilkie, and other politicians of minor consequence. Among those absent were President Grant, Sam Ashton, Mayor Colvin, Charles B. Farwell, Frank Weaver, John B. Rice, Dan O'Hara, Arthur Dixon, Mark Sheridan, Jasper Ward, A. C. Hesing, Julius Rodbertus, H. B. Miller, "Jim" McGrath, Susan B. Anthony, and 350,000 others, rather too numerous to mention.

The proceedings opened, as has been intimated, by an exchange of greetings, and then there was conversation on the weather, the Communists, Jimmy Stewart, the Post-Office, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the People's party. The conversation was chaste, brilliant, witty, everything that conversation should be among the rising rulers of this city and county. The copious punch-bowl being emptied, was replenished, and then there were songs, led by Mr. Hubbard or by Mr. Stephens, Mr. Stewart making an admirable chorus. The virtues of the "Little Brown Jug" were told in song, and the Coroner sang "Cruiskeen Lawn" with enough pathos to put life into an Irish corpse, and save the cost of an inquest. Then there was another ditty, alluding to the ladies. Then cigars were passed around. Then the "Brown Jug" was trotted out once more, and then Mr. Brock McVickar delivered himself of a rambling rhyme unworthy of the "poet," and out of taste on account of its bitter partisanship. In it the Recorder's office was delivered over to the People's party, and then there were more songs and more cigars, and everybody was happy, and that was about all. The Recorder's entertainment was a success in every way.

Mr. Healy, Chief Clerk, was presented, the evening previous, with a gold watch by his employes. It was quite a compliment, considering the tightness of the money market and the universal clamor about hard times. It was duly inscribed, and will be a nice thing for Mr. Healy to pass down to posterity.

The Day Elsewhere.

NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The day has been a close holiday, and the Episcopal, Roman-Catholic, and three of the Unitarian churches have held special services. The morning papers have reconsidered, and taken the back track. They will not issue to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Christmas was observed here in a quiet manner. The usual services were held in the churches, and the customary series of Christmas dinners were given to poor children of the city. The dinner given to some 300 newsboys by William F. Fliess was one of the features of the day. A number of prominent gentlemen were present, who made brief remarks, which the boys applauded in their usual hearty style. Advices from the principal points East and South state that the day has been generally observed.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Christmas was celebrated to-day with several festivals and religious services. The churches were full of worshipers, and the streets were crowded with drunken men. Several fights occurred, and drew throngs of critical and appreciative spectators.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 24.—The inmates of the Penitentiary were to-day given an oyster dinner by the contractors. Each contractor contributed at the rate of 20 cents for each convict in his employ. The dinner cost over $300. Each convict had a stew of oysters, crackers, white bread, butter, and coffee with milk and sugar. For dessert, each man had seven good apples. This may not seem to the world as much of a treat, but when the above bill of fare is compared with the usual bill,—a piece of bread and meat, without butter, and coffee without either milk or sugar,—it speaks legions. The day has been properly observed throughout the city, but the Penitentiary dinner was, perhaps, the most noticeable feature of the day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—Christmas passed off here very quietly, with a general suspension of all kinds of business. Public and private offices are closed,—in short, the day wore the aspect of a quiet Sunday. Religious services were held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic), and at St. Paul's (Episcopal).

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 25.—Christmas has passed very quietly here, notwithstanding panic times.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—To-day has been universally observed as a holiday. Business has been entirely suspended, and people of all classes and occupations gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the usual festivities of the occasion.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 25.—Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, there has seldom been a Christmas so generally observed in the way of presents and merry-makings. All the fancy-stores report larger sales than ever before.

Some Very Plain Talk from a Leading Republican Journal.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The people asked for a vindication of the honorable name of the American Congress. It is not satisfactory to be told they have "compromised" the matter by determining to reduce the amount so dishonorably obtained. It is as if Spain had proposed as a compromise that we should say no more about the propriety of the capture of the Virginius, while she surrendered whatever old junk might be found in the ship's bilge. What the nation regards, and will henceforth regard more seriously than ever before, is not the loss of a few hundred thousand dollars more or less, but the loss of dignity; not the extravagance, but the debasement of public morals. No tax could be so oppressive or discouraging as these repeated evidences of demoralization in high places. They poison the fountains of virtue all over the land. And in this direction Gen. Butler, twice repudiated by Massachusetts, is a fit leader.

Gentlemen Representatives, Republicans or Democrats, who follow such leading, you may well believe the people are not blind. The Representative who one day urges new taxes or a new debt before an attempt is made to reduce expenses, the next day presents and advocates a bill prepared by the counsel of a bankrupt house to overturn the National Bankrupt law, and the next day rises to show Representatives how they may compromise with duty at a handsome profit, is not the leader the coming era demands. Do what you may, the principles involved in this salary business will be among the issues on which the country will pass judgment. Your attempts to whistle them down the wind will not avail. That part of the Republican party which assists or countenances such attempts will be defeated. Neither Presidents nor Cabinets, nor prestige nor patronage, nor the cant of demagogues, can save it.

The moment it is clear that corrupt and corrupting influences have procured control of the Republican party and cannot be shaken off, there will be a new birth in politics. The forwardness of preparation among the people for such a contingency is much greater than is commonly supposed. The events in Washington since Congress assembled have not tended to quiet apprehensions that the Republican organization is drifting to the bad. No department of the public service is in a satisfactory condition, and, worst of all, there seems to be an indisposition to work a reformation. There is everywhere indifference to the suggestions of wisdom and common sense. When an administration ceases to trust the men whom the people trust, reserving its honorable rewards for subservient incapacity, the country will prepare for a change, and there is no help for it.

A VERY FISHY FISH-STORY.

Extraordinary Capture by Newfoundland Fishermen.

St. Johns, N. F. (Dec. 10), Correspondence of the New York World.

I am now the happy possessor of a complete specimen of the devil fish, of which no other is to be found in any museum in Europe or America. The circumstances under which it was captured were very remarkable. A few days ago four fishermen of Logie Bay, which is a few miles from St. Johns, were overhauling their herring nets, when they found entangled in their meshes some huge creature which made desperate efforts to escape. Its struggles were so violent that their boat was nearly capsized, and they were about to abandon their net and endeavor to escape, when one of the men, more courageous than the others, seized a small tomahawk and struck it several blows about the head, which put an end to its existence, and nearly severed the head from the body. On hauling in their net and landing their fish, they were astounded to find that it was a creature such as they had never before captured, of extraordinary formation, and considerable dimensions. At first they were inclined to throw it back into the sea, or convert it into manure, but being told by some one that I was interested in these sea monsters they brought it to me, and I very gladly gave them a sum of money for it which surprised and pleased them so much that they declared they would soon bring me another. But said one, "It's the devil's fish sure enough, for it nearly kilt us entirely."

I have had this fish photographed and carefully examined and measured. It belongs evidently to the same gigantic species of cuttles as the one seen in Conception Bay, and which I formerly described; but it is a young one, probably not more than two or three years old, and had it been spared it would, no doubt, grown to be forty or fifty feet in length. It is, however, a very promising imp indeed. Its body is eight feet in length and five in circumference. It has ten arms radiating from the head. Of these two are twenty-four feet in length, only two inches and a half in circumference, and armed at their broadened extremities with rows of beautiful and powerful sucking disks, about eighty on each arm. They are very tough and strong. The remaining eight arms are each six feet in length and at the junction with the head are nine inches in circumference, tapering to a fine point. The under surface of each is covered with rows of large suckers—about 100 on each. The beak, strong and very sharp, the shape of a parrot's, is in the middle of the central mass from which the arms radiate, and is about the size of a man's fist. The eyes are on each side of this central nucleus, and are each four inches in diameter, very dark and beautiful, and surrounded by a white ring. Attached to the body, which is but a huge stomach, are two funnels, or tubes, one for ejecting the inky fluid which it manufactures in unlimited quantities, and the other for drawing in and ejecting water. The water is admitted by valves, and, the oxygen being extracted from it, is expelled by this tube. When forcibly ejected, the reaction of the surrounding element enables the creature to shoot backward with great rapidity. The tail is the forward moving power.

The discovery here of these gigantic cuttles excites great interest in the scientific world. The account which appeared in the World has been reprinted everywhere. The Natural History Society of Montreal have had a discussion on the subject, and very great interest was expressed.

The account of these gigantic cuttles have hitherto been very vague and unreliable, and never before was one of them captured. Prof. Steenstrup, Dr. Morch, and Prof. Allman have reported the appearance of similar cuttles on the coasts of Denmark and Scotland. Steenstrup has described two species under the names of Archi Tewthis Monarchus and A. Dux, and it is not impossible that my specimen may belong to one of these. In the February number of the American Naturalist Dr. Packard described a specimen of one of them taken by a Gloucester fisherman on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, but it was an insignificant imp compared with mine. The Kraken of Scandinavian mythology is an exaggerated representation of these colossal cuttles. Old Pontoppidan gravely alleges the existence of these cuttles as the cause of the occasional disappearance of small Islands, which will hardly be credited in these skeptical times. In the aquaria of Hamburg and Brighton there are two living specimens of the devil-fish, but they are only two or three feet from tip to tip of the extended arms. If the two longest arms of my specimen were extended they would be forty-eight feet between the extremities, and two of the shorter arms would be upward of thirteen feet from tip to tip. The embrace of these monstrous arms, covered with nearly a thousand suckers, great and small, each sinking into the flesh of the victim and seeming to drink the blood, would be something terrible beyond the powers of imagination. Add to this the gleam of those staring eyes, 4 inches in diameter, flashing with rage, the parrot-like powerful beak, and the clammy, glutinous body and death-like touch of the slimy tentacles, and we have a picture such as the wildest romancer has never yet conjured up. "Truth is stranger than fiction." Victor Hugo was ridiculed for the monster he created; here is one more monstrous by far.

I have carefully cross-examined the fishermen who saw the gigantic cuttle in Conception Bay. They declare that their punt, which was close to it, and is twenty feet in length, was not more than one-third the length of the fish.

A person with whom I am acquainted here, and whose veracity I could not doubt, assures me that two years ago he measured the body of a cuttle which had been cast ashore in one of our northern bays, and found it eighty feet in length. Several others give similar testimony. There can, therefore, no longer be any doubt about the existence of these colossal cuttle-fish in the waters around Newfoundland. Full-grown specimens seem to vary from 50 to 80 feet.

The photographs executed by Messrs. McKenney & Parsons, of this place, are excellent. The head, which is severed from the body, is taken separately, supported on a stand, with the arms hanging down, and showing the beautiful rows of suckers, like a splendid piece of embroidery. The body is taken separately; and the curiously formed tail appears clearly defined.

M. HARVEY.

An Indignant Parent—Mr. Bliss' Defense for Whipping His Daughter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

To the Editor of the Republican:

It has not been my habit to pay any attention to slanderous articles published by the press, especially those to which the writers dare not put their signatures, but I will depart from my usual practice and say a few words in reply to the article in your paper of Monday. It could not have emanated from a father; it might have been written by a libertine, who would be glad to see all restraint removed that would in any way interfere with his practices.

As a father I claim the right to control my family to suit myself, and the "Blessed discipline" has always proved a good one and a harmonious one until meddling neighbors took my family matters into their own hands. For two years we have suffered severely by this interference, and every effort has been made to make trouble in my family. There is no family in the land whose private life is such as will bear the public gaze, and I am sure there has been no more discord in mine than exists in many others. I am a father of the old "Puritan stock," thank God. And with a strict idea of the duty of children to parents, I demand and will have obedience to my commands. I am not willing my children should go out evening after evening to dancing-schools or other doubtful places without my knowledge or consent, and with no escort but a girl like themselves. Such practices were unknown to them until the last two years, and I had positively and repeatedly forbidden such things. The class of gentlemen whose acquaintance they made at such places were not such as I wish to see with my daughters. My wishes and earnest entreaties were disregarded. Every facility was provided for company at home or proper escort out. No matter what a censorious public may say, or what meddlesome neighbors advise, I will never consent to let my children conduct themselves as loosely as some do, and accept attentions from any man who is socially below them. I do not seek to justify an act to which I am accountable to no one. The garbled and lying account of the affair would be greatly excused if the public knew my side of the story; and it is not just in the press to so widely circulate one side, and one only, of any affair. Let those whose long-prying interest in my family matters learn to mind their own business, and I can answer for it there will be no more trouble; but as long as baleful influences are constantly brought to bear upon us, ingenious efforts made to ferret out our private matters and influence my daughters' minds against parental control, there can be no peace. Because one person allows a child to come and go at all hours of day and night, and with all classes of companions, I do not think it my duty to extend the same privileges to my daughters, and I will never do it, no matter what the world may think or say. I am their natural protector, and claim the right to govern my children according to my own conscience and the laws of God and man, and neither ask nor desire the advice of those incapable of giving it.

C. H. BLISS.

CHRISTMAS PARDONS.

Liberation of the Carlisles.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 25.

There is an old man of near threescore and ten and his son in the Indiana State Prison. These two were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and have already been in prison eight years. Why are they there?

In the winter of 1865 Lieut. Hampton exercised a sort of special command in that part of Kentucky where the father and son lived the quiet life of farmers, respected by all their neighbors. There is evidence on file among the court records that a number of persons in Kentucky and Illinois were seized and put to death by Hampton's order. Among those shot in Kentucky were Elijah and Henry Browning, brothers, the eldest not 20 and the younger only 15. This was near Vanderburg, Webster County, and shortly afterwards Hampton and his men went over into Illinois, and in the vicinity of Elm Grove seized and shot two brothers, James and Joseph Quinn. The next day Hampton shot Thomas Carlisle, while at work near Scottsville. Thomas Carlisle was the son of John M. Carlisle and brother of Cyrus Carlisle, of Webster County, Kentucky. There was no reason for the killing of the Brownings, Quinns, and Carlisle, excepting their supposed sympathy with the South. Lieut. Hampton and four of his men were subsequently indicted in the Webster County Circuit Court for the murder of the Brownings, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. John M. and Cyrus Carlisle, father and son, armed with this warrant, as they assert, crossed the Ohio River and seized Lieut. Hampton in the State of Indiana. They started with their prisoner for the county-seat of Webster County, and, after landing on the Kentucky shore, the Carlisles left Hampton in charge of Davidson and McDaniels, two assistants, and started to take the skiff to its owner, a few hundred yards up the river. On their way they heard a pistol fired and returned at once. Lieut. Hampton was missing. The assistants above named told them that Hampton had attempted to escape by swimming across the river. They shot at him, and called to him to come back and they would not injure him. He turned to come back, but sank and was seen no more. There was a mystery about Hampton's seizure and death,—his arrest by the Carlisles, who mourned a son and brother slaughtered by him; a boat-ride across the Ohio by night; his attempting to swim the river; the pistol shot in the absence of the Carlisles, and the disappearance of the assistants, Davidson and McDaniels. Gov. Morton called the attention of the Indiana Legislature to the case, and secured a special appropriation from that body to conduct the prosecution. The Carlisles were arrested in Kentucky, taken to Indiana for trial, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. John M. and Cyrus Carlisle are the father and son wearing out their days in the Indiana State Prison. Eight years have dragged themselves away, and Cyrus Carlisle has just come out of the Penitentiary hospital,—where he lay some time from a pocket-knife stab given him by a "trusty," Buck McKinney. Buck had been in a dozen years, and expected to be pardoned this Christmas. His affair with Cyrus Carlisle has put him in disgrace, and he is no more a "trusty." It will take years to wipe out the stain. No pardon for him this Christmas.

But the Carlisles have not been forgotten. The Governor of Kentucky, ninety members of the Kentucky Legislature, all of the Carlisles' old friends and neighbors, prominent men of both political parties in Kentucky and Indiana, the Representatives in Congress from the district where the Carlisles resided, and many others of influence and power, recommend to Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, clemency and pardon for the Carlisles, with the sentiment that their offense was rather "a vice of the times than the men." And this is Gov. Hendricks' reply:

"General amnesty and forgiveness of offenses growing out of the war has become the policy of the country, supported by the sentiment of the people. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy and we all feel its humanity. Its tendency has been to cement and strengthen the union of the people in all sections, and to promote their happiness. In harmony with this policy, it would appear proper now to pardon John M. Carlisle and Cyrus Carlisle. Others who committed like offenses during that period have either been pardoned or not punished at all."

And John M. and Cyrus Carlisle, father and son, will go forth from the Indiana State Prison and cross the Ohio River for their old Kentucky home this Christmas-day.

Matching Widows and Widowers.

A few days since we made note of a matrimonial venture by chance, adopted in Wisconsin, near Green Bay, for the purpose of disposing of a dozen widows, and a corresponding number of widowers. For some reason the neighbors were bound to match these widows and widowers—at least to mate them, whether they matched or not. Why this determination is not recorded. Perhaps in the absence of amusements this was deemed a good way to enliven the winter. Any way, at a meeting of citizens it was resolved as a matter of "economy to have them married, and not knowing how to pair them, a committee was selected to hold counsel as to the best mode of coapling." The committee—so says the Green Bay Advocate—decided to dispose of the lot of widows and widowers by lot. There were eleven widows and twelve widowers and the drawing took place at early candle lighting on the 8th, when it was decided that Mr. R. Menten shall marry Mrs. De Bruin; Mr. M. Menten shall marry Mrs. Vink; Mr. Bode shall marry Mrs. Vandenberg; Mr. Furstenberg shall marry Mrs. Kersten; Mr. J. W. Wassenberg shall marry Mrs. Wilde; Mr. M. Verkuilen shall marry Mrs. Perrenboom; Mr. Weyenberg shall marry Mrs. Heesakker; Mr. John Kobussen shall marry Mrs. Tillman; Mr. L. Teunusen shall marry Mrs. Van Doren; Mr. R. Herremans shall marry Mrs. Rolf; Mr. Socre shall marry Mrs. Van Bloemer. The surplus widower, Mr. Pentermann, was jubilant over his escape from so many widows, but the Committee enlarged its powers and have advertised for a non-resident widow.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Friday evening, Dec. 26, 1873, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year. By order of the W. M. A. T. LANGE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Annual communication of Home Lodge No. 508, A. F. and A. M., this (FRIDAY) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, 124 Twenty-second street. Special Business, Election of Officers and payment of dues. By order of the W. M. B. B. W. LOCKE, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Statement by Mr. Charles W. Greene as to His Connection with the Decatur Convention.

The Expressions of Granges and Farmers' Clubs on Paternalism.

Press Comments on the Illinois State Farmers' Convention.

Statement by Mr. Charles W. Greene.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It was with much surprise that I read in the report of the third day's proceedings at the Decatur Convention, a reference to myself which would place me in a very unenviable position before the public, at the same time that it coupled my name with the publication of which I am manager. Your reporter could hardly have been unprejudiced when he detailed the charges against me, and then only stated that I "claimed" to represent the State Horticultural Society, without giving me the benefit of that explanation which defeated a conspiracy to expel me from the Convention, and thereby nullify the report of the Committee on Resolutions. So far as the personal wrong is concerned, the public may have no especial interest; but, as this is undoubtedly the inception of a great national reform-movement, it is advisable that every vital circumstance connected with it should be definitely understood. The matter referred to was the expiring effort of the defeated minority in the Convention, and the subject raised by it should be explained.

Mr. Emory, of Chicago, and myself, *were* the delegates from the State Horticultural Society, regularly appointed at Champaign, and for our credentials we offered the unimpeachable testimony of President Flagg (which the Committee on Credentials, or a number of them, refused to accept), and finally of Dr. Humphreys, a Vice President of the Horticultural Society, who was present in the Convention. We had the honor to represent a body of as substantial citizens as there are in the State, themselves representative men. They are men whose capital yields no return for years after investment; men who are, therefore, deeply concerned for the stability of our institutions and the integrity of their public servants. We realized, that this great reform-movement, for which both of us had earnestly labored through the past two years, had reached a crisis in its development when the ideas which had created it must be asserted and sustained, or it would become a by-word in the mouths of its enemies. Quite unexpectedly I was chosen by the twenty delegates from my Congressional District to represent them in the Committee on Resolutions. Having acquaintance with only two of the twenty, I am still at a loss to understand their reasons for so doing.

The first sitting of that Committee developed a decided diversity of opinion. A few were determined to denounce the old parties and organize a distinctively new one. No one need challenge the honesty of their purpose in so believing and acting. The larger number however, were decidedly of the opinion that neither parties, party-leaders, nor party-machinery were necessary for a Government wherein the people themselves are rulers; and maintained to the end that nominating Conventions should come fresh from the people, and that no necessity existed for specific officers to call, and, if they are so inclined, to manipulate such Conventions. They further held that the necessary organization for co-operative purposes would offer, as it has during the past six months of unbroken successes, all necessary facilities for organized political action. The contest in the Committee-room was a fierce one, and the friends of the devoted half-dozen need not accuse them of dereliction of duty in their endeavors to accomplish their purpose.

Our report was finally adopted; and although, as Secretary of the Committee, it became my duty to express its views in written language, I cannot justly be charged with any further responsibility than my support thereof in Common with my ten honorable colleagues. Your report does the Chairman, Gen. Anderson, and the other members of the majority, great injustice in its reflections upon them. The second resolution in the platform was admitted after the report had been prepared. It had been presented as a separate resolution by Dr. Hooton in the Convention, and the applause with which it was received was used as an argument in its behalf in the Committee-room. On my motion, it was inserted to save a minority report, and to secure a fair hearing for the minority before the Convention. It will be observed that, excepting the last clause, its expression is fully embodied in the preamble and first resolution; so that it is but a repetition. But it was that last clause which was all-important to its movers and friends. The Committee on Organization had reported, through its Chairman, Dr. Hooton, a Constitution providing for an annual Convention to determine the political action of the Association. Furthermore, the Vice-Presidents were clothed with ample powers to promote partisan purposes, which, it was explained, were not intended for present use, but to remain latent, and be ready upon occasion.

Bearing this in mind, it will be readily discovered that, if our allegiance is absolved from the old parties, and that "we *will* not act longer with them," it is imperative that a new party shall be formed, if we act at all. Here is constructive authority for the immediate gearing together of the latent party machinery. When, therefore, the word "will" was changed to "should" by more than a two-thirds majority it was natural that there should be some bad temper manifested, and human nature, as usual, did assert itself.

While the work of the Convention is admitted to have been very well done, the friends of free government (free from party-trammels and caucus nominations) must not relax their watchful care, lest, the spring-time may develop a partisan policy which will very much disappoint their present sanguine and just expectations.

To quiet any misapprehensions as to myself, let me here record that I am no politician, have voted with both parties, according to the character of the candidates, and am no applicant for any office in the gift of the people. My life work lies in another direction, and in this case I have only acted as one of the people (rulers), only desiring to secure the election of competent servants in place of many now employed. Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. GREENE.

The Farmers and Paternalism.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From a statement contained in your report of the late Annual Convention of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, it would appear that the Granges of Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Clubs are not so much in harmony as might be desired in the interest of the great reform-movement of which the farmers of the West have made themselves the champions. In itself this rivalry between the two organizations, if it were really confined to the formalities mentioned in the Secretary's report, would be comparatively innocent, and certainly not apt to involve any serious danger as to the success of the reform-movement. But the difference between the Granges and the Farmers' Clubs seems not to be confined to different opinions as to the desirability of secret organization, the social advantages to be derived from the admittance of women to membership, or the cost of carrying on the formalities of the organization. On the contrary, there seems to be a very essential difference in the general spirit of the two competing organizations,—a difference that may be characterized as showing deplorable narrow-mindedness on the part of the Grangers, and a very commendable inclination towards true liberalism on the part of the Farmers' Clubs. Such at least has been the impression made upon your correspondent by a few very significant news-items contained in late numbers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

In your very complete report of the doings of the State Grange, and more particularly in your account of the platform adopted by that body, I find that the State Grange requests the Legislature to leave the present Temperance law untouched. If I understand the bearing of what has been rather vaguely termed the "Farmers' Movement," it is simply an uprising of the people to reclaim and maintain individual rights as [illegible] concentrated power,—a fight against paternalism in government. The farmer—and not he alone by any means—finds himself oppressed by monopolies, either directly emanating from the Government,—protection, for instance,—or at least privately exerting a controlling influence upon government acts, as in the case of railroad-despotism. He finds himself and the products of his labor virtually excluded from free competition in the international market, and he feels that the oppression thus exercised upon him by a central power deprives him of the just and fair compensation which he might otherwise derive from his work. The power thus exercised by Government as monopoly against him is an invasion of his individual rights as a Republican citizen; and, in his struggle to repel those encroachments upon his individual liberty and welfare, he must, and will, have the cordial support of every well-meaning man in the country, unless, perchance, he choose to make enemies out of those who otherwise would be glad to be his friends. This, however, the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry evidently intends. The Patrons seem to look at the fight against paternalism from the standpoint of narrow-minded selfishness. They seem to forget that paternalism may be, and has been, exercised in its most obnoxious forms outside of the questions which directly affect the material interests of the farming population. They do not seem to understand that, outside of pure politics and economy, there is individual liberty to be defended in religious and social relations, and that people generally will quite as eagerly defend the latter as they will the former. Why should the farmers want to fight paternalism when it is directed against themselves, and at the same time be instrumental in imposing upon other classes of the people another kind of paternalism, equally wrong and obnoxious? And yet this is precisely what the State Grange intends to do.

There is not, and never was, a more glaring piece of paternalizing despotism than the present Temperance law of Illinois, some of the provisions of which are iniquitous, unreasonable, and immoral *à outrance*. The entire business of legislative moralizing, Sabbath-making, and causing pietism in public affairs, is it anything but paternalism; and does it not more directly destroy individual liberty than all the grievances of the farmers combined? Yet the farmers have always been the stronghold of that sort of Pharisee legislating; and now, even after the people of Cook County have, by a majority of about 12,000 votes, demonstrated their disapproval of this kind of paternalism, the central body of what claims to be a powerful organization of farmers comes to the front to tell us that it has not been willing to learn a lesson from the result of that election; that sauce for the goose is *not* sauce for the gander; that they do not care a whit for the rights of others; and that, while paternalism is wrong when it is exercised against the industrial pursuits of farmers, it is eminently proper when exercised against the individual rights of anybody else. The inconsistency, stupidity, and arrogance of such proceedings are very apparent; and, if the Grangers do really intend to give their future support to coercive or prohibitory Temperance, Civil-Damage, or Sunday laws, and similar legislative humbug, they will find, to their disadvantage, that there are a great many voters in the State of Illinois who believe that sauce for the goose *is* sauce for the gander, and who are perfectly willing to defend the individual rights of farmers, provided that farmers are equally willing to defend the individual rights of others.

There is a majority of 12,000 votes in Cook County that may very materially influence the result of the next State election; and, if the farmers intend to have the benefit of that majority, or any part of it, they had better not be too rash in adopting the policy prescribed for them by the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry as to the present Temperance law.

There are, however, cheerful prospects as to the good sense of at least some of the farmers of Illinois, and it is pleasant to notice that these prospects come from the rival organization to the Patrons of Husbandry,—the Farmers' Clubs. One of them at least (and this is why I praised the liberal spirit of the Clubs as against the one-sided selfishness of the Granges)—the Farmers' Club of Elgin, Ill.—has taken a decided stand in favor of a complete programme of war against concentrated power and paternalism, and for the benefit of individual rights, in every relation of life. Their platform, according to a TRIBUNE dispatch, contains the following:

> We are opposed to all meddling by State or municipal Governments with the private rights, habits, and customs of the people, beyond what is necessary to the preservation of public order.

Here is true liberalism. This little "plank," if made a part of the general platform of the Farmers' Movement, will at once secure our agricultural friends the warm support of a number of voters sufficient to insure a sweeping victory for reform at the next State election. If we would see the masses of the people united in favor of reform and individual liberty, let us, above all things, be tolerant towards one another. Let us leave religious differences and pious cant out of the Government; let us sacrifice "ancient and time-honored prejudices," and give up legislative moralizing, in order to secure harmony in the battle against the enemies of liberty and public welfare.

HANS HAERTING.

Comments of the Press on the Illinois State Farmers' Convention.

From the Yorkville (Ill.) News (Independent).

The second annual Convention of the Illinois State Farmers' Association was one of the largest, most earnest, enthusiastic, and important assemblages that ever convened in this country. Its proceedings were marked with dignity and ability, and are destined to produce results of supreme moment to the people of the State and nation. Politically, the death-knell of present parties was sounded, and first step taken toward a return to purity and economy in local and national administration. Nothing done by the Convention was felt to be half so important as its political action. The members themselves so felt, as did the country at large. Strictly speaking there were but few politicians present as members, and most of those who were admitted wormed themselves into the Convention and had no constituency to back them, as did those who represented the various Clubs, Granges, and County Associations of the State. It was significant that those who represented Granges were as eager to cut loose from old political parties as were those who represented Clubs and Associations.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Union (Republican).

The principles laid down in this platform we believe to be mainly correct, and such as most of the voters of the State can indorse. They are in the main such principles as have heretofore been advocated by the Republican party. Whether they will be more firmly adhered to and carried into execution by the formation of a new party, is a question to be hereafter considered. If there is no other cure for Credit-Mobilier schemes, salary-steals, and other kindred evils, than that of the formation of a new party, then the new party is inevitable. The people demand of the party in power a full and unconditional repeal of the salary-grab law of last March; but Congress has spent many days haggling over the matter, seeking to evade or compromise by making a modification instead of a repeal of the odious measure. This will not do, will never satisfy the people, nor convince them that the reforms so loudly demanded will ever be accomplished by existing parties. There is a large deficiency reported by the National Treasurer; this deficiency must be met either by retrenchment on the part of the Government or by increased taxation. The people demand the former. They are already overburdened with taxes; and the men who do not hesitate to increase these burdens farther than to curtail extravagant expenditures, will find that they have been digging their own graves. With regard to this present movement of the people, we have before expressed the opinion that, if it is to be confined to any single class of citizens, it is powerless to cope with the giant evils which have grown into existence. Only the united strength of the entire people is sufficient for the struggle. Class-hatreds must be laid aside, and the farmers, the merchants, mechanics, laborers, and all producing classes, must act in harmony, and then the ballot, skillfully and intelligently handled, will make law justice, and not an engine of oppression.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

The farmers of Illinois have lately put forward at their annual State meeting a platform that in the main meets with our hearty concurrence. . . . . This pronunciamento of those representing so large an agricultural State as Illinois cannot but have a marked influence in the future on political parties and their legislation.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Independent).

The Mount Carmel *Register*, heretofore a Radical paper, has formally withdrawn from the Republican party, and pronounced in favor of the Farmers' organization. "Anti-Monopoly" will hereafter be the watchword, and the cry of the *Register*,—a paper upon the head of which we lay our paternal hand and say: "Bless you, my child." The *Bulletin* is also a puller in the Anti-Monopoly traces.

"I Want to Find My Papa."

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.

Yesterday a lady was walking along the street when she met a little girl, between 2 and 3 years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. Taking her by the hand, the lady asked her where she was going. "I'm going down town to find my papa," was the reply, between sobs, of the child. "What is your papa's name?" asked the lady. "His name is papa," replied the innocent little thing. "But what is his other name?" queried the lady, "what does your mamma call him?" "She calls him papa," persisted the baby. The lady then took the little one by the hand and led her along, saying. "You had better come with me; I guess you came this way." "Yes, but I don't want to go back; I want to find my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh as if her heart would break. "What do you want of your papa?" asked the lady. "I want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child came along looking for her and led her away. From subsequent inquiries it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly in search of, had recently died. In her lonesomeness and love for him she tired of waiting for him to come home, and had gone to find him and greet him with the accustomed kiss.

THE REGISTRATION OF GRAIN.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSE REGISTRAR, CHICAGO, Dec. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to explain, for the benefit of your correspondent "Business," as well as all others interested, the modus-operandi by which elevators in this city accumulate grain of a higher grade than their outstanding receipts call for. Let me suppose a case: A shipper wants to make up a cargo of No. 2 corn. Having got his vessel ready, he makes all haste to pick up receipts to the amount required; and, in doing so, gets receipts for 27,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 2,000 bushels high mixed corn, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 corn. With these he hurries to the elevator office and gets an order on the warehouse for 30,000 bushels No. 2 corn; and, so far as he is concerned, it is a perfectly just and equitable transaction. He is anxious to save time and trouble; he does not want to separate the grades by bulkhead or otherwise. What he wants is a cargo of 30,000 bushels No. 2 corn, and the mixing with it of the small proportion of the higher grades would still leave it No. 2 corn. The shipper is satisfied, and the warehouse retains the higher grade. The manager of one of the principal elevators in the city explained to this office, recently, that, whenever there is a considerable surplus of, say, No. 1 corn, in consequence of this mode of delivering grain, it is shoveled in with No. 2, to make up the deficiency in that grade.

This would seem to be such a natural way of straightening the grades, and such a probable one, that it will not occur to any but the most incredulous to doubt for a moment that it is actually done

Still, this office would not be justified in changing its records in accordance with such statement. The Registrar receives his reports of shipments from the Local Inspectors at the warehouse, through the Chief Inspector; and the 30,000 bushels mentioned above will be returned as a shipment of No. 2 corn; and very properly so, since the order called for that grade.

Thus the records of this office show what grades *should be* (and probably are) in the elevators; while the reports of the warehousemen show the grades for which receipts are outstanding. And, as to the actual state of things inside the warehouses, that can only be ascertained by weighing the grain. This has been done at intervals since the State law went into effect, and will probably continue to be done from time to time; but is not within the province of this office.

The obvious remedy for this confusion of the grades is for the warehousemen to make their orders on the elevator correspond exactly with the receipts upon which such order is issued. This is their plain duty to their customers entirely aside from any provision of the law.

A word, in conclusion, to "Business," and others who have a vague, undefined idea that there is something wrong with the Registration Department. This office *does* keep its records in such a way that they exhibit a complete list of all outstanding receipts; but, of course, this list changes daily; and the mere compiling of it, for any particular purpose, is a big job. Don't you think, gentlemen, that it is your duty to the public to specify what particular reform or improvement you wish to see introduced into our manner of doing business? For our part, we shall be thankful for suggestions; provided always that they are practical, and that they come within the possibilities of the means and the clerical help at our command.

Presumably, gentlemen, you are aware that the Commissioners have lately made a change in this department. Is not a week rather a short time in which to reform the warehouse system of the "largest grain centre in the world?" Within that week we have furnished you the exact figures in a certain elevator case, and settled a question for you with which you have been wrestling ever since last September. Perhaps you could do the thing better than the State can, but you have not proven it in this case. You went down to the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator, and ascertained the amount of grain in store, and you also ascertained the amount of outstanding receipts (how? by the way); all without help from this office. Thereupon you reported that there was a surplus of corn, and *upon that report* the Messrs. Hough shipped out the amount of grain which they are now short.

We don't object to your complaining; you have grounds enough. Only try to place the blame where it belongs. Don't imagine that, because we expose these practices, we are responsible for their existence. Be perfectly assured that, while we have not the least inclination to hamper or annoy the warehousemen in their business, we shall use every effort, and do every act necessary, to make grain-owners secure. And, of course, it is to the interest of all warehousemen doing a legitimate business to furnish us every facility for accomplishing that end. Respectfully,

T. H. TYNDALE,
Acting Registrar.

How Henry Ward Beecher was Invited to England.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

As Mr. Henry Ward Beecher will preach at Exeter Hall next May on behalf of the London Missionary Society, it is only right that English people should know and appreciate the difficulties surmounted by those whose business it was to secure the presence of this popular preacher here.

Some English Nonconformist ministers who attended the Evangelical Conference at New York were officially deputed, it seems, to invite Mr. Beecher, and did so with great solemnity at what they thought convenient season, after the great man had delivered a great speech on "The Pulpit of the Age." When the audience left, he was ushered into the schoolroom of the church, and, after a formal introduction to each minister, one followed the other in set speeches, urging him to accept the invitation.

Like many other clever men, Mr. Beecher probably prefers to talk much to others than to be much talked to, so he tried under this infliction, and just as one of the gravest members of the deputation began in measured phrases to support the petition of his brethren, the New York divine cut in and said, with the broadest Yankee twang, "I guess I should like to go to England very well if it warn't for the preaching?" The solemn delegates looked at one another in dismay, and were still more appalled when Mr. Beecher put on a very unclerical, military-looking cloak, with a wide-awake hat, and sat down on the table, dangling his legs a few inches from the floor.

There was an embarrassing pause, says a New York correspondent of the Sheffield *Telegraph*, who appears to be in Mr. Beecher's confidence, and gives a graphic description of the interview, "and I really think Mr. Beecher was afraid that somebody would suggest prayer." His object was to break through the English primness and stiffness, to dispel a too clerical atmosphere, and "joke the English ministers down into naturalness." But as he only partially succeeded in this enterprise he said, seriously, "I can't preach up to great expectations. I can only talk, and I must talk naturally, so I might disappoint you all." "Ah!" then replied one of the deputation, kindling up, "but that's just what we want. Your naturalness has been a revelation to me, and I want it to be a revelation to our young ministers."

So English divines next May will be able to study pulpit oratory from Mr. Beecher's point of view, and if he teach any considerable number of them to be easy and natural without being coarse or vulgar, he will perhaps do even a greater service to Christians than to the heathen.

Steam Versus Man.

A party of Paisley weavers, whose wives were "down the water" for the season, were anxious to get across from Gourock to Dunoon on Sunday morning. Deeming it a profanation, however, to engage an oared boat for that purpose, they employed a friend to negotiate with the Captain of Rothesay steamer, "to cast out a bit o' his tow, and tak them wi' him, as he was gaun that way at any rate." "But what's the moral difference, pray," asked the negotiator, "between being rowed over with oars and towed by a steamer?" "Difference! there's a hantle difference between rowing by the power o' man, wha maun answer for what he does, and twa water-wheels pulling us; in ither words, gin ye wad hae us to be mair particular, a steam-engine's no' a mor'al being; it's no' an accountable agent!"

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The demand for money has increased rapidly during the last few days. Receipts of grain have increased largely; the accumulations of grain in store absorb a great deal of bank money in carrying them; the pork-packers are still heavy borrowers; the city is trying to borrow money, and merchants are borrowing to make the usual annual settlements. A large portion of this increased demand for money is only for very short time, and the general belief is that, three or four weeks hence, money will be very plenty. This is the usual experience of the effect of the January interest and dividend disbursements, and as less than usual will be absorbed this year by new railroad loans in the Eastern markets, the expectation of an easy money market a month hence is not unreasonable.

New York exchange was firmer to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount to par.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Business in financial circles was generally suspended after the closing of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room at 1 o'clock. To-morrow will be closely observed as a legal holiday. The Stock, Gold, Produce, Cotton, and other Exchanges will be closed, and also the public offices, banks, and most private business houses.

Money was easy at 6@7c.

Sterling was weak at $1.08¼ for sixty days, and $1.09¼ for sight.

The customs receipts to-day were $171,000.

The loan certificates have been reduced to $2,290,000. On Jan. 1 all the certificates will be canceled except those held by the Central National Bank.

Gold was weak, ranging between 109¾@110¾.

Loans were at 7, and flat for carrying.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were dull and strong. There were no quotations after the first call, the brokers devoting themselves to the festivities of the season.

The stock quotations at the close of yesterday are accepted as to-day's quotations.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25.

To-day, being Christmas, was observed as a holiday in financial and commercial circles. The banks and the Custom-House, the Board of Trade, and the State offices for the registration and inspection of grain, were all closed; and nearly all the stores, except those devoted to the sale of toys, etc., followed the good example. In the live-stock markets there was but little trading. Some sales of cattle and hogs were effected early in the day at prices not varying materially from those prevalent yesterday. At noon the yards were closed to business, and were soon deserted by buyers and sellers.

The following reports of markets on Wednesday are inserted for the benefit of those of our readers who have not at hand our issue of this morning:

Highwines were quiet and nominally unchanged till near the close, at 95c. Then New York was quoted lower, and our market closed with sellers at 95c, and nominal buyers at 94½c.

Dressed hogs were in good request for shipment, but buyers generally insisted on a reduction of 5@10c ⅌ 100 lbs, in sympathy with live, and held back when sellers would not make the desired concession. Really choice lots sold at $5.90@5.90; the preference being for heavy. Mixed lots sold at $5.80@5.85—chiefly to purchasers—all closing steady. Sales were reported of 80 head (330 lbs) at $5.95, 120 (166 lbs) and 80 heavy at $5.90, 92 at $5.87½; 323 at $5.85; 169 at $5.80; 74 soft at $5.50. Total, 934 head.

Provisions were moderately active, though apparently dull during a great part of the session; The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.75@13.80; do seller January, $13.80@13.85; do seller February, $14.25@14.30; do seller March, $14.75@14.80; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.00@8.05; do seller January, $8.05@8.10; do seller February, $8.45@8.50; do seller March, $8.75. Green hams at 8½@8¾c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6½@6⅝c; do short clear, 6¾c. Dry salt meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 7@7⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛c; Cumberlands, 7c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@7c; do short clear, 7¼@7⅜c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ½c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $13.80; 250 brls do seller January at $13.87½; 3,250 brls do seller February at $14.40; 4,000 brls do at $14.47½; 1,500 brls do at $14.35; 1,500 brls do at $14.30; 500 brls do seller March at $14.87½; 750 tcs lard at 8⅛c; 250 tcs do at $8.05; 500 tcs do at 8c; 500 tcs do seller January at 8⅛c; 500 tcs do seller January at $8.05; 1,200 tcs do seller February at 8½c; 500 tcs do seller March at $8.85; 750 tcs do at $8.75; 40 boxes shoulders at $5.35; 200,000 lbs do seller February at 5⅛c, loose; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅝c; 60 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅛c; 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 40,000 lbs do at 8⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 20,000 lbs bacon hams at 12c, canvassed and packed.

Flour was rather more active, though there was really but little doing. A few lots of spring extras were taken for export at about the same prices as have been current during the past ten days. Other grades were not inquired for, and the general market was dull. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 2,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do low at $4.62½. Total, 2,900 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.25 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.25
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.00
Bran	12.25	@12.75

Wheat was less active and irregular, at an advance of ½@⅝c per bu. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer by some advices, and the car loads inspected in this morning were less numerous than the recent average. These things caused a strong market early, with a very fair demand for car lots, all the offerings of which had been picked up by about noon. There was not much pressing on the market, but that little was in excess of the demand. The market ended up rather firm. Seller January opened at $1.14¾, rose to $1.15⅝, fell back to $1.15, advanced to $1.15⅝, and declined to $1.14¾, closing at $1.15@1.15⅛. Seller February sold at $1.17⅛@1.18⅝, closing at $1.18⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14@1.15, closing at $1.14½. No. 1 spring was in better request at $1.16, and Northwestern receipts of do would have brought $1.17, had any been offered. The so-called grade of Northwestern, in other houses, commanded no premium over straight, and might just as well be discontinued, as it only breeds confusion. No. 3 spring closed at $1.08½, and rejected do at $1.03. Cash sales were reported of 20,900 bu No. 2, part Northwestern, at $1.16; 52,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15; 17,000 bu do at $1.14½; 46,200 bu do at $1.14¾; 10,200 bu do at $1.14⅝; 11,-600 bu do at $1.14½; 5,000 bu do at $1.14; 15,-800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.03. Total, 180,700 bu.

Corn was quiet, and averaged ⅝c higher. The receipts were light, and were all taken up to carry against options, there being no shipping demand. Liverpool was early reported higher, at 37s 9d per 480 lbs, and this caused a better speculative inquiry. But New York obstinately refused to respond, and local buyers fell off, fearing that the advices read on the seaboard did not agree with those received here. The business done was chiefly in the filling of January shorts. The options opened at 54¼c, receded to 53⅝c, rose to 54¼c, declined to 53⅝c, and closed at 53⅝@53¾c. Seller February sold at 54⅝@55½c, closing at 54¾c. Seller March sold at 56½c, and seller May at 60@60½c, but the latter closed lower, at about 59½@59¾c. Cash No. 2 corn closed nominal at 53½c for old, and 51c for new. Rejected closed at 52c for old and 47c for new. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 54¼c; 19,000 bu do at 54c; 5,000 bu do at 53⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 52½c; 800 bu do at 52c; 5,200 bu new do at 47c; 400 bu ear at 52c on track; 7,200 bu do at 50c delivered at Stock Yards. Total, 42,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but ⅛@¼c higher, in sympathy with the advance in corn; being also quoted firmer in New York. Regular No. 2 sold at 38⅛c, but closed easier. Seller January sold at 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at the inside. Seller February sold at 39⅜@39⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 38⅜c; 20,200 bu do at 38⅛c. Total, 20,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1c higher, under a fair demand for car lots, and a light supply. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 78c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 73c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was very quiet. No. 2 was dull and easier; selling at $1.39, and freely offered at that price towards the close. No. 3 was steady at $1.06½@1.09, according to location. Rejected sold at 93@98c, according to date of receipt and the house containing it. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.39; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.09; 2,400 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.06½; 800 bu rejected at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 800 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.05, on track. Total, 12,400 bu.

The packing season at Louisville has closed; the total work foots up 80,000 head less than last season, and the weight per hog is 15@18 lbs less.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

DEC. 24.—LONDON—Cargoes off coast. Wheat firm and corn strong. Cargoes on passage both wheat and corn firm. Good No. 2 spring wheat off coast 59s; do for shipment in January or February 55s 6d; English country wheat, markets very dull; French do, generally cheaper. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet and of a holiday character. LIVERPOOL—Wheat very good demand. Corn higher, 37s 9d. English farmers' deliveries for the past week, 55,000 to 60,000 qrs wheat. Imports to United Kingdom for the week: Flour, 95,000 to 100,000 brls; wheat, 230,000 to 235,000 qrs; corn, 60,000 to 65,000 qrs.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were rather quiet. Wheat was stronger, selling at $1.15@1.15⅝ for January, and $1.18⅛@1.18⅝ for February, closing with sellers at the outside. Corn was a shade firmer, at 53⅝@53⅞c for January, and 54⅝c for February. Provisions were fairly active at about the closing prices on 'Change. Sales include 200 brls mess pork at $13.75 cash; 1,250 brls do at $14.35 seller February; 500 tcs lard at 8c, and 500 do at $8.05 cash; 2,000 tcs do at 8⅛c seller February; 250 tcs at $8.80 seller March.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted easier at $1.89@1.94 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was the usual light trade in beans. Peas were slow. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BUTTER—Met with a good local and shipping demand, and was again quoted firm as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—At the recent decline there is some little improvement in the demand for grain bags, and as prices are now on a firm basis, the market is assuming a better tone. Burlaps and gunnies are in fair request at former prices: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues to improve, and the market is quite firm, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Remains firm at the late advance. Trade, although not particularly brisk, is active, as is usual at this season, and the supply in first hands is about exhausted, it is more than probable that values will further appreciate as the season advances. We quote: New York factory, mild, 14@15c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13@14c; lower grades, 9@12c.

COAL—Sold to only a small aggregate, and was unchanged in price. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were weak and lower. The receipts, especially of pork barrels, have been exceedingly large, and with less inquiry from packers, goods have been offered freely at concessions. Barrels sold to-day at $1.25, but good stock brought $1.45. Tierces were lower though choice brought $1.65. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 45 pork barrels at $1.45; 1 car barrels and tierces at $1.45; 2 cars do at $1.25; 2 cars tierces at $1.55; 250 do at $1.50; 2 cars do choice at $1.65.

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and steady at 23@24c for fresh packages. Pickled lots were quoted at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request and steady. Good to choice live-geese feathers, 62@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—A fair amount of trading was done in this department at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue active and strong, while raisins, figs, prunes, blackberries, currants, peaches, and apples, sold more freely than other lines. There were liberal sales of nearly every article in the list, and a buoyant feeling prevailed. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.70@2.80; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; citron, 33@38c; lemon peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11@11½c; Michigan quarters, 9½@10½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@8c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9@10c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6¾@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request. We continue to quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $7.00@12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.00; do, large, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Were in good demand at yesterday's quotations. No further changes in values were noted, but coffees are still tending upward, and sirups, spices, soaps, and rice also have something of an upward inclination. Below are the current quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39½@40c; O. G. Java, 36½@37½c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35½c; fancy Rio, 30½@30¾c; choice do, 29¾@30c; prime Rio, 29¼@29½c; good do, 28¼@28½c; common do, 27½@28c; roasting do, 26½@27c; Singapore Java, 31½@32½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30¼@30¾c; do, prime, 29½@30c; Maracaibo, 29@29½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9¾@10c; B, 9¾@9⅞c; extra C, 9½@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; choice brown, 9¼@9⅜c; prime do, 8⅞@9c; fair do, 8¼@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9¼c; do prime, 8⅜@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8⅜c; common, 7@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 5½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There were several Eastern orders on the market yet unfilled, but aside from this there was no special damage. The receipts were more liberal, and although prices remain the same the market is not particularly firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@9.50; do No. 2, $7.00@8.00; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a moderate inquiry at easy prices: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10@10½c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8@9½c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and not particularly firm, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand. No change in quotations was reported, though they are shaded to some extent for large lots and cash. It is the general opinion that prices have touched bottom. Many dealers are now replenishing their stocks, and a revival of trade is anticipated after the 1st of January. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10	@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Prices range the same as on the preceding half dozen days, but they are more firmly held than at the close of last week and in some descriptions there is some probability of an advance. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15 @	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The market is dull; but a more active business is anticipated after the holidays. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is very firm, and there is talk of advancing the price $1.00 per box. It is now being sold for less than it can be laid down here for. Business is quiet. We repeat: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 40c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were quoted firm at the annexed rates: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on yesterday, when they were steady and generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand from store at $1.05@1.15 for peachblows, and $1.00@1.10 for other varieties, choice sound lots bringing the outside prices.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry trade was active and prices strong, and higher for turkeys, while common chickens were plentiful and slow. Game was rather dull and easy; quail and grouse were off a little; also venison, which was in liberal supply. The outside prices for poultry are for superior stock. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $3.00@3.75; common do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@4.00; extra do, $4.25@4.50; geese, dressed, $7.00@12.00; extra do, $13.00@15.00; do live, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 12@13½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.00; wild turkeys, 10@14c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison saddles or hams, 9@11c; do carcasses, 5½@6c; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet, but steady at recent prices. Timothy sold at $2.80@3.00, the outside for strictly prime. Medium clover sold at $5.70, and is very scarce. Millet and Hungarian were scarce, and quotable at 70@75c for the former and 80@85c for the latter. Flax is quoted at $1.75. We note sales of 50 bags prime timothy at $3.00; 15 bags do at $2.80; 50 bags clover at $5.70; 60 bags Hungarian at 85c; 10 bags millet at 75c; 70 bags do at 70c.

SALT—The country demand continues fair, and prices are fully sustained. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—We quote the market active and firm, with an advancing tendency: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsney, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyuna, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 55@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and unchanged, prices ranging as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and steady. As follows:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	42@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,921	25,507	633
Tuesday	1,747	24,793	1,517
Wednesday	1,000	21,000	1,500
Total	4,668	71,300	3,650
Same time last week	5,396	91,475	2,410
Week before last	8,114	101,457	1,416

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	874	1,981	....
Tuesday	1,075	3,816	300
Total	1,949	5,797	300

CATTLE—The small receipts and the slightly improved tone of advices from New York, Albany, and Buffalo caused a much firmer feeling in this market, and for anything grading above common there were free buyers at an ¼@½c advance over the prices realized during yesterday and Tuesday. There were few prime cattle on sale, most of the day's receipts grading below second-class, but the average of prices was higher than that of yesterday, the bulk changing hands within the range of $4.00@5.00. The best droves were taken at $5.25@5.90, and the poorest at $2.00@2.75, with few under $3.50. There was a fair inquiry for stock-steers at $2.60@3.60, or at $2.60@2.75 for common, and at $3.00@3.50 for good to choice. Butchers operated to only a moderate extent at $2.50@4.50 for poor to good lots. The market closed firm with all sold.

HOGS—There was only a moderate demand for hogs either on packing or shipping account, and notwithstanding the light receipts prices were weak and lower. There was a little "spurt" early in the day but the demand soon fell off, and from 10 o'clock until the close trading was slow at an average reduction from yesterday's closing rates of 10c per 100 lbs. The quality was the poorest seen in the yards since the opening of the packing season. The fact that during the past half-dozen days there has been a steady deterioration in the quality of the hogs marketed may be accepted as evidence that the supply of merchantable hogs is well nigh exhausted. Sales were reported all the way from $4.50@4.60 for common, to $5.00@5.15 for selected lots, though most of the days business was transacted at $4.60@4.90.

SHEEP—This market was without change as compared with yesterday and Monday. Fair activity again characterized the demand for the different grades, and former quotations were easily sustained. Good to choice mutton qualities were wanted at $4.75@5.25; medium grades at $4.25@4.50, and poor to common at $3.50@4.00. A few extra were taken for the holiday trade at higher figures. The market closed firm with all sold.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—A better feeling prevails. There is little doing. Native stock steers in good demand at $3.00@4.00, with a limited supply of butchers' stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,584; market stiff at $4.85@4.90, with extra fine lots at $5.00,—the highest figure of the season. Toward the close, buyers refused to pay the last-named price.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, only 68. Total for the week, 1,326. The market, with light receipts, was active at ½c advance on last week's closing prices. Sales include 32 Ohio steers, 1,026 to 1,448 lbs, at $4.00@5.60; 209 Illinois steers, 1,101 to 1,269 lbs, at $4.70@5.80; 100 Michigan steers, 1,011 to 1,010 lbs, at $3.70@4.40; 101 Texas steers, 1,000 lbs, at $4.50; 82 Cherokee steers, 900 lbs, at $4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 9,000. The market was moderately active at yesterday's decline.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,800; total for the week, 15,500, against 17,900 for the same time last week. The market dragged. About forty car-loads were offered. Good Yorkers, $5.00@5.12½; heavy, $5.30@5.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,228. The market is quiet and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,600. The demand continues light. Trade is dull at 5@5¼c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 5,600, none of which were offered alive. Dressed in fair demand at 6¾@7½c for city, and 6¼@6½c for Western, with a few light Western at 7c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Arrivals, [illegible] cars; best, 5½@6c; medium, 4½@5c; common, [illegible] 4½c; stockers, $3.00@3.80; bulls, 2.25@3c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 11 cars; best Philadelphias, $5.40@5.65; Yorkers, $5.00@5.30.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 6 cars; best, 5@5½c; medium, 4@4½c; common, 3@3½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Demand slow; very best on sale, 5¾@6c; that generally rated first quality, 4@5c. Receipts, 1,133; sales, 771.

HOGS—Firm and fairly active. Corn fed, 7¼@7¾c; stillers, 6¾@7c. Receipts, 10,960.

SHEEP—More active at 4¼@5½c. Receipts, 1,230.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s@27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 6d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 2d. Corn, 37s@37s 3d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 8½@8¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,200; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Sales for the week, 43,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation, 1,000; stock, 475,000; American, 97,000; receipts, 56,000; American, 30,000; actual export, 6,000; stock afloat, 332,000; American, 206,000.

Breadstuffs—Firm. Corn, 37s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 60s. Cumberland middles, 35s 6d; short ribs, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 24—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. Consols for money, 91⅝@92; on account, 92@92¼. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 95½; '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91⅝; New York Central, 79; Erie, 37; Erie preferred, 58.

Tallow, 41s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—There was a very slow trade movement to-day with jobbers and manufacturers' agents, but retail branches were exceptionally brisk. The market for cotton goods was quiet but firm at unchanged quotations. Rolled jaconets are held at 9c in first hands. Corset jeans and satins are selling freely by agents, and firm black grained prints are active. Dress goods, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs and white goods active.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 16c; futures closed steady; February, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 9,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat scarcely so firm, but unchanged; receipts, 22,000 bu. Rye and barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn a shade lower; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western mixed, in store, 81½c; do afloat, 83c; new mixed Western, 80@82c. Oats dull and heavier; receipts, 9,000 bu; mixed Western, 58@59c; white, afloat, 58@60c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5¾c; refined, 13½c.

EGGS—Steady.

LEATHER—Firm at 27@29c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 38@48c; unwashed, [illegible]c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $14.25 spot; $15.75 February; extra prime, $12.75; prime mess, $14.00. Cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long and short clear, 7¼c, spot; 8c seller March. Lard lower, at 8⅝c, spot; 8 9-16@8⅝c January; [illegible] February.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 24@33c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@14½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; Western superfine, $4.25@5.00; extra, $6.50@7.00. Wheat firm for choice; other grades dull and heavy. Corn steady; mixed Western, 80c. Oats scarce and wanted; mixed Western, 55c; white, 58c. Rye firm at 85@93c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Lard nominal.

BUTTER—Firm.

COFFEE—Strong.

WHISKY—Weak at $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; low and medium grades most wanted. Wheat, spring firm; No. 2, $1.20; winter lower; No. 3 red, $1.35; No. 2 offered at $1.50, no buyers. Corn lower; new mixed 54c, closing at 55c east track and elevator; 58@58½c February. Oats steady; No. 2, 40c, in elevator. Barley, best grades firm; No. 2, $1.35@1.45. Rye, No. 2, 82@83c.

WHISKY—Unsettled; small sales at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small sales at $14.50@14.75. Bulkmeats nominally lower; offered—shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7⅛c, without buyers; loose; packed lots firm; shoulders, 5¼; sides, 7c@7⅛c. Green meats lower. Hams, 8½@9½c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8¼@8⅜c; clear, 8⅜@8⅝c. Lard nominal at 8c.

HOGS—Easier at $4.50@5.15; most sales to packers at $5.00@5.10. Receipts, 6,375.

CATTLE—Firm, and unchanged; receipts, 60.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.62; amber Michigan, $1.50 cash; $1.51 January; $1.55½ February; No. 1 red, $1.52@1.57½; No. 2, $1.46½. Corn firm; high mixed, 63c cash; 62c January; 62½c February; 64½c March; new, 58c cash; low mixed, 60c; new, 58@58½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $6.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 350; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair, market firm; No. 1, $1.17½; No. 2, $1.15, cash; $1.15½ January; $1.18⅝ February. Oats steady; in moderate demand; No. 2, 37c. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 55½@55⅝c. Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Pork, $14.50, cash. Sweet pickled hams steady at 9@9½c. Dry salted shoulders 5c, loose; middles 6⅝@7c, packed. Lard, kettle, 8⅞@8⅜c; steam, 8½c.

HOGS—Live, $4.95; dressed, $6.00. Receipts, 700.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; Wheat, 86,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; Wheat, 51,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firmer at $1.45@1.48. Corn—Demand good at full prices, 52@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 43@51c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard quiet; steam, 8@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅝c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅞; clear, 7c. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 7@7¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¼@8⅜c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6¼@6⅝c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c. Hams, 8@9c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.70@5.10. Receipts, 6,300; shipments, 1,370.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn steady at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Western produce, groceries, provisions, sugar, and molasses, all quiet at yesterday's prices. But little doing outside of retail.

COTTON—Moderately active and unchanged.

A Female Student.

It appears that Harvard was not the first American college to reject a woman as a student. Lucinda Foote, daughter of the Rev. John Foote, of Cheshire, Conn., was a fine Greek and Hebrew scholar, and at the age of 12 was fitted for Yale College, as appears by the following copy of a translation of a certificate in Latin given to her by President Stiles, upon examination, and also inserted by him in his diary, of the same date, upon the occasion of her [illegible] her examination for admission to Yale College:

> The President of Yale College, to all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting: Be it known to you that I have examined Miss Lucinda Foote, 12 years old, and have found that in the learned languages—the Latin and the Greek—she has made commendable progress, giving the true meaning of passages in the Eneid of Virgil, the Select Orations of Cicero, and in the Greek Testament; and that she is fully qualified, except in regard to sex, to be received as a pupil of the Freshman Class in Yale University. Given in the College Library, the 22d of December, 1783.
>
> EZRA STILES, President.

Though kept out of college, Miss Foote pursued a full course of college studies, and studied Hebrew with President Stiles. [illegible] however, from becoming a blue-stocking [illegible] maid, she married at 18, and died at the age of 62, having been the mother of [illegible]

…son. The fact that during the past … there has been a steady deterioration … the hogs marketed may be accepted as … supply of merchantable hogs is well … Sales were reported all the way from … common, to $5.00@5.15 for selected … of the days business was transacted.
… market was without change at outside … day and Monday. Fair activity again … demand for the different grades, and … were easily sustained. Good to … qualities were wanted at $4.75@5.00; … at $4.25@4.50, and poor to common at … few extra were taken for the holiday … figures. The market closed firm with …

KANSAS CITY, MO.
…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
…, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—A better feeling … There is little doing. Native stock steers … at $3.00@4.00, with a limited supply …
…, 1,584; market stiff at $4.85@4.95, … at $5.00,—the highest figure of the … the close, buyers refused to pay the …

BUFFALO.
… 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, including … only 68. Total for the week, 2,380. … light receipts, was active at ½c advance … closing prices. Sales include 300 … to 1,448 lbs, at $4.00@6.60; 320 Illinois … lbs, at $4.70@5.60; 100 Michigan … lbs, at $3.70@4.40; 101 Texas … $4.50; 82 Cherokee steers, 950 lbs, …
…—Receipts, including reported arrivals … for the week, 9,000. The market … active at yesterday's decline. … including reported arrivals, 1,800; … 13,590, against 17,900 for the same … The market dragged. About forty … Good Yorkers, $5.00@5.12½; …

NEW YORK.
… 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,250. The … unchanged.
…—Receipts, 15,600. The demand … Trade is dull at 5½@7¼c. … 5,600, none of which were offered … fair demand at 6¼@7¾c for city, … Western, with a few light Western …

EAST LIBERTY.
… Pa., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Arrivals, … medium, 4½@5c; common, 4@… 00@3.80; bulls, 2@3½c. … 11 cars; best Philadelphias, $5.40@… 5.30. … 6 cars; best, 5@5¼c; medium, …

BALTIMORE.
… Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Demand slow; … 5½@6c; that generally rated first … receipts, 1,133; sales, 771. … fairly active. Corn fed, 7½@7¾c; … Receipts, 10,960. … active at 4¾@5¾c. Receipts, 1,530.

…ETS BY TELEGRAPH.

…reign Markets.
… 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. … 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d; … club, 13s … Corn, … Lard, 40s 6d.
… 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm …
… 24.—Cotton steadier; middling … 8½@8¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales; … speculation and export, 2,000 bales; … 43,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation … 475,000; American, 87,000; … American, 30,000; actual export, 5,000; … American, 226,000. … Corn, 37s 6d. … 60s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; …
…—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion … of England on balance to-day is … for money, 91⅞@92; on account … States securities—5-20s of '65, 94¼; … new 5s, 91⅛; New York Central … preferred, 58.

…k Dry Goods Market.
… 24.—There was a very slow trade … with jobbers and manufacturers' … branches were exceptionally brisk … cotton goods was quiet but firm at … Rolled jaconets are held at … Corset jeans and satins are selling … and firm black grained prints are … laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs … goods active.

Produce Markets.
NEW YORK.
… 24.—COTTON—Steady; middling … closed steady; February, 16c. … Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, … flour and corn meal unchanged. … firm, but unchanged; receipts, … Barley dull. Malt quiet. … 10,000 bu; Western mixed, in … afloat, 83c; new mixed Western, … heavier; receipts, 9,000 bu; mixed … white, afloat, 58@60c. …—Unchanged. …—Quiet. … grade, 5¾c; refined, 13½c. … at 27@29c; Orinoco, 25@27½c. … domestic fleece, 35@… unwashed, … lower; new mess, $16.00, spot; … extra prime, $13.75; prime mess, … unchanged. Middles weak; long … 7¼c, spot; 8c seller March. Lard … $9·10@8¾c January; 8¾c February. … Western, 24@33c. … at 9@14c. … and lower at 98c.

BALTIMORE.
… 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet … Western superfine, $4.25@6.00; extra … firm for choice; other grades … Corn steady; mixed Western, 77c … wanted; mixed Western, 50@53c; … firm at 85@93c. … quiet and unchanged. Lard nominal. … at $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.
… 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good … low and medium grades scarce … spring firm; No. 2, $1.30; … red, $1.55; No. 2 offered at $1.53, … now mixed 54c, closing at 53c … elevator; 58@58½c February. Oats … in elevator. Barley, best grades … $1.45. Rye, No. 2, 82@82½c. … small sales at 95c. … quiet; small sales at $14.50 … nominally lower; offered—shoulders, … 6¼c; clear, 7¾c, without buyers; … firm; shoulders, 5½; sides, 7¾@… lower. Hams, 8½@8¾c. Bacon … shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8¼@8½c; … Lard nominal at 8c. … $4.50@5.15; most sales to packers … Receipts, 6,275. … and unchanged; receipts, 430.

TOLEDO.
Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet … Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, … Michigan, $1.50 cash; $1.51 January; … No. 1 red, $1.52@1.57¼; No. 2 do, … high mixed, 62c cash; 61½c … February; 64½c March; new, 59c … 60c; new, 58@58½c. Oats quiet … $6.05. … 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, … flour, 350; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, …

MILWAUKEE.
Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet … Wheat, demand fair, market firm; … No. 2, $1.15, cash; $1.15¼ January; … Oats steady; in moderate demand; … steady; moderate demand; No. 2, … Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley …
… quiet and weak. Pork, $14.50, cash, … steady at 9@9½c. Dry salted … middles 6¼@7c, packed. Lard, … steam, 8¼c. … dressed, $6.00. Receipts, 700 … 4,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu. … 8,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.
… 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm … and firmer at $1.45@1.48. Corn—Demand … prices, 52@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged … at 43@51c. Barley dull and nominal …
… quiet at $15.00. Lard quiet; … 8¼@8½c. Bulk meats steady; … clear rib, 6¾; clear, 7c. Bacon … 7@7¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¾ … quiet; shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 6¾ … 6½@6¾c. Hams, 8@9c. … $4.70@5.10. Receipts, 8,300; shipments … at 93c.

OSWEGO.
… 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; … $1.58. Corn steady at 75c. Barley …

NEW ORLEANS.
Dec. 24.—Western produce, groceries, … and molasses, all quiet at yesterday's … little doing outside of retail. … rately active and unchanged.

…Female Student.
… that Harvard was not the first … to reject a woman as student. … daughter of the Rev. John … hire, Conn., was a fine Greek and … and at the age of 12 was fitted … as appears by the following … lation of a certificate in Latin, … President Stiles, upon parchment, … inserted by him in his diary, on … upon the occasion of her passing … for admission to Yale College: … of Yale College, to all to whom these … Greeting: Be it known to you … Miss Lucinda Foote, 12 years old, … that in the learned languages—the … Greek—she has made commendable … the true meaning of passages in the … the Select Orations of Cicero, and in … and that she is fully qualified, … to sex, to be received as a pupil in the … in Yale University. Given in the College … 22d of December, 1783.
EZRA STILES, President.
… out of college, Miss Foote pursued … course of college studies, and also … with President Stiles. So far … becoming a blue-stockinged old … and at 18, and died at the good old … having been the mother of one …

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

Views of a Chicago Workingman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an American-born citizen, of Scotch-Irish descent, who, during our recent war, felt called by duty to enlistment as a private soldier and three years' service in that and other capacities, I have been interested in your printed accounts of the Communist movement under the lead of Mr. Hoffman; and, as a workingman who never expects, God helping, to be so hard up as to envy the condition of an over-dressed and underpaid salesman, or wealth tainted with any theft, I protest against the use of the name of American workingmen in connection with this French-named robbery, Communism.

The ignorant followers of Mr. Hoffman I do not blame, but he is an educated and responsible man, and just now correspondingly dangerous.

This whole idea, that a laboring position is inferior to the so-called genteel walks of life, is a fraud and a curse, and degrading to all workingmen. I can earn more money as a mechanic than the higher average of clerkships,—twice as much as my father (whom God rest!) could as a (country) Presbyterian minister, though he was by far the best man of the two, and had to go through a non-supporting, expensive, and severe course of preparation, which I avoided.

If it were not for the shoddy gentility of well-meaning American mothers (whom may God give better sense!), workingmen would long ago have taken their true place in American society, and wield the balance of mental, moral, and political power (wielded by Superintendents, &c., of our immense factories) among native-born or well naturalized, intelligent, and patriotic foreign-born citizens, instead of its being where it is now. I believe the Relief and Aid Society amply able and willing to do their whole duty, and totally disbelieve any stories of starvation; and can name you a trade, the wages of which are in summer, for ten hours' work, $3, who refuse to accept a reduction to eight hours' time during the winter at 30 cents per hour—all the wages they ask—and stay out of work for want of employers willing to pay the price for eight hours' work.

I will only add that I have never seen any member of the Relief and Aid Committee, or of the Chicago Communists that I know of, and suppose myself disinterested. Respectfully,

WORKINGMAN.

A Riotous 'Longshoremen's Strike in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia (Dec. 22) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Considerable excitement has been caused along the wharves to-day by a strike among the laborers. All the steamship companies had given notice that on to-day they would pay only 20 cents an hour for labor, and the men all struck, demanding 30 cents an hour. The American Steamship Company paid 30 cents in order to unload the steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived on Saturday, and the hands continued at work. The Clyde Steamship Company obtained men at 20 cents. The striking 'longshoremen thereupon marched along Delaware avenue, stopping at each wharf where men were at work, and, where persuasion failed, threats were made to compel the men to join them. Failing at Clyde's wharves, the mob continued up to Race street wharf, where they found stevedores unloading, at the new rate, a schooner from the West Indies, laden with sugar. Here they signally failed to induce the men to stop work, and vented their rage in beating one of the men, and in cutting a rope which held a hogshead of sugar suspended in air. It went with a terrific crash down into the hold of the vessel, but fortunately without injuring any one. The police appeared here, and the strikers moved on. Above Vine street they found an English ship unloading, and was successful in compelling the stevedores engaged upon it to stop work. At the Winsor Wharves they found a number of men at work, and, failing to intimidate them, began an assault. In the midst of the ensuing turmoil, policemen appeared, dispersed the rioters, and arrested about a dozen, who were locked up.

LATER.—The striking 'longshoremen met this evening and took measures to organize a protective association. Resolutions were adopted providing that white and colored members shall be perfectly equal in the association.

Comments of the Press.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

There is a significance in the demonstrations of laborers that have lately occurred in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, which no prudent statesman can afford to overlook. Our Republic is, in fact, gradually arriving at that stage of development which may test the fundamental principles upon which it is constructed to the very utmost. Under the supreme rule that has prevailed thus far, Government has had no other mission than to secure each citizen his right to "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness." But there arises a whole class of our population, and maintains that Government must not only secure, but *guarantee* full scope for the exercise of that right. We are told that a laborer is entitled not only to pay for his work, but to permanent work; and that, whenever he cannot get this work in his private capacity as laborer, tailor, shoemaker, or engraver, the community at large is bound to furnish it to him. In short, Government is asked to exercise parental functions toward all citizens who are out of remunerative employment. How can this demand be complied with? How can the whole character of our form of government be so changed that it shall hereafter not only secure to every laborer his right to work, but guarantee him work sufficient to provide for the wants of himself and his family? Talk about International and Communistic societies as we will, this is the great problem that stares us in the face, and which, in some way or another, we will have to solve. The processions of workless, moneyless laborers, claiming support because willing to work for it, that have been witnessed in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, may at any day startle us here in St. Louis into the consciousness that the functions of a civil government are not exhausted in its purely legal enactments. How shall we meet those claims? What answer shall … man who is ready to do any work … $3 a day, but cannot get it, and … to our Sheriff or Collector, doing … work, and drawing more than $100 a … public treasury for his maintenance … best evidence of the justice of the … Upon the nature of the answer we … this demand depends far more than …ent.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

…ments of the laboring men in our … like New York, Cincinnati, and … significant. The clamor for labor … large numbers of men in the chief … business in the country. It is fool… heartlessness to say that this plea … unheard or unheeded. In time of … is always the chief sufferer. It is … that most needs assistance when … the weak are alike in trouble. The hawk can take care of it… the chickens that need solicitous … When prices go up labor never … proportion. When prices go down … promptly reduced. When the pinch … little salaries of $12 a week, and … salaries of thousands of dollars a … diminished. The rich, who are … shift the burdens, which should … partial heaviness upon all, to the … the many who are weak. That … should be remembered by the … people there can be no ques… the other hand, it should … mind that it is easy for proces… …ing men to ask that which can… to be given. The fostering and … these public demonstrations of … very likely to lead to results … hinder the cause of the unem… who are at the same time … public assemblages of working… in this city have for the most part been … and well conducted; and the city … have been doing a great deal … relief of the men whom … had hired. There has been … city and people a considerable and … degree of reciprocity in most … But the laboring men will do well … that if, by paying a little lower … more people can be saved from want, that … taken in the people's interest. The … authority should remember that a reduc… wages of 37½ per cent from wages low … is placing the price of labor at well … starvation rates. There is still room for … on both sides, and the same remark … to the various employers and em… of the city.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

… of meetings of the city labor… members of the City Govern… not granting their demands as to … hours of labor, and praising those … ready to grant their demands, appear … that in this they are giving or with… money of their own, and that their … either giving or withholding is gov… personal generosity or stinginess, or … friendliness or unfriendliness to the …

…ingmen are so ignorant as to be… the city authorities have no money to dispense save that which is collected from the citizens by taxes. They can pay no wages to laborers save from what they collect from laborers. They are trustees of the public money. It would be very easy for public officers to thrust their hands into the public purse to distribute money lavishly, and thereby assume the character of generous fellows and great friends of the laborers. But they would do all this at the expense of the public money, and instead of proving them generous and friendly to workingmen, it would prove that they are unfaithful custodians of the moneys of others.

What could be easier than for a public trustee to vote the money of the public to laborers at the rate of $1.75 per day, or to shorten the day to eight hours? What can be nicer than to make popularity and votes for himself by paying out other people's money? But to prove that this is from his generous disposition and love for the laborer, he should show that in his own business he pays more than the current wages.

It is plain to every reflecting workman that if our city authorities offer an extra inducement or bounty to the unemployed in the way of more than the current wages or shorter days of labor, it will draw here the unemployed from all the surrounding country, and that the effect will be depressing to all our workmen.

Not would this attraction be limited to the unemployed. The times have surely pinched employers, and have compelled them to reduce wages. Such a city providence would tempt those who have been subjected to this necessary reduction to strike and come here and get our city wages. The result would be injurious to the great substantial body of laborers. If this be done by means of work created in order to relieve the unemployed, the injustice would be still greater to our workingmen: for they have to pay the taxes to furnish this charity. If work is created to relieve the unemployed, clearly it should be at such wages as offer inducements only to the unemployed, and not at a premium which will draw from other employments or from other places.

As to paying more than the current wages to laborers in our regular city work, such as street cleaning and repairing, Water Works, &c., or both paying extra wages and employing an extra force, it must be said that these works stand on their economy. As soon as it shall be made to appear that the work costs much more than it would in the hands of contractors, there will be a popular demand to transfer it to contractors, and it will prevail. And the making of these works places of favoritism to laborers, by paying more than the current wages, by way of proof of the affection of the city officers for workingmen, would be the end of all economy in them.

When the question of economy comes before the citizens, the plea of love for the laborer will not be received. If the cost shall appear inordinate as compared with private management, it will be charged to the incompetency or corruption of the public officers. Their plea of favoritism to workingmen will be regarded as a confession. The management of our public works will be tried in the end by its economy. The practice of making them a bounty to the favored will be unjust to the great body of substantial workingmen, and will soon cause a change to the hands of contractors, who will get as much as they can from both the laborers and the city.

From the St. Louis Globe.

It is hard to choose between commiseration for the sad lot of those who are looking in vain for work, and contempt for the hypocrisy which offers them the alternative of a pauper soup-house or the chance of being refused a job at street-cleaning. The time is indeed ripe for preaching a sermon to those who, after years of prosperity, of steady work and high wages, find themselves to-day without a cent in their pockets, and are compelled to face the winter's prospect by the light of their present destitution. At Chicago, one of the amateur Communists declared that it was all a mistaken idea that the condition of the laboring man was better in this country than in Europe. If this is indeed the truth, it is to be wondered at why the poverty-stricken laborers of the United States do not betake themselves to the plenty and prosperity of other lands. There are certainly no laws to prevent them, and we believe that those who are insisting on their right to obtain support from the Government would not be at all missed if their love of independence would prompt them to work their passage back to the lands of their birth. They certainly cannot be a very valuable addition to the rolls of American citizenship. Our country's history is rich and glorious with the records of men who have raised themselves from the most abject penury to independence, and even to wealth, and now we are told by the shiftless and incapable that this country is too poor to give work to all, and yet that it is rich enough to support them all without work.

These are some of the absurdities involved in any demand from able-bodied men, that work which is not wanted shall be undertaken and paid for, for the sake of supporting them; and yet the peculiar circumstances under which this stress of misfortune has come upon them are such as to demand a kinder judgment. The disaster which throws them out of work, penniless and a burden on the public, has not found them more unprepared than it has found the great employers of labor. Capital has been forced to come to the rescue of capital, and it has been able to do this only by husbanding its resources,—that is, by restricting its outlay and discharging its employes in every department of work. If it is the fault of the workmen that their improvidence has left them unprovided for the winter of idleness, it is certainly not their fault that the work on which they have hitherto depended has been suddenly withdrawn from them. If they were capitalists they would help each other; not being capitalists, they look around for some one to help them, and their first natural application is to the nearest representative of centralized wealth and power, the Municipal Government.

We have spoken so often of the practical effects of that form of charity which shows itself in soup-houses, and in indiscriminate almsgiving, that it is hardly worth while to dwell on them again. If the principle is laid down that every one will be supported, whether he works or not, the only result of carrying out such a principle will be that men will prefer the easier way of obtaining support to the harder one, and the soup-house plan will break down for lack of hands to serve out the soup.

"Boss" Tweed.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 23.

An officer who had occasion to see Warden Liscombe, of Blackwell's Island yesterday described his interview with Tweed to a friend last evening as follows:

"Poor Bill Tweed! you never saw such a change in a man in your life. He knew me at once as I entered the room, and as I turned round and said 'How do you do, Mr. Tweed?' the old man scarcely raised his head, but moved about like a man whose heart is broken. He didn't even seem to have the courage to answer me in the Warden's presence. A little time afterward we were left alone, and I said to him, 'Cheer up, Mr. Tweed; you have good friends yet who will do all they can for you.' 'It's too late, too late. I never thought I should have come to this,' answered the old man without raising his head. And, referring to his party, he continued: 'It's true I was the head, and I've borne the brunt; but if the truth were known, it would be found that men I trusted as friends advised me to do things I did not know at the time were wrong, as I was assured they would be great public benefits. The Tenth Ward boys know I never robbed a poor man.'

"On Mr. Tweed's hearing of Harry Genet's escape, and that Billy Shields, as he called him, was in trouble, he for a moment assumed his former bluntness, as he said: 'What … Harry put poor Billy Shields in a trap for? It's a shame. I know Shields could not be bought; he treated me like a gentleman, and if I had wanted to escape I could, but when he told me, 'Mr. Tweed, in deference to your feelings, I will exert as little authority as I think necessary,' I knew what he meant, and I'm sure Billy acted just the same with Harry Genet.'"

The officer describes Mr. Tweed as a person who seems to have grown twenty years older in a short time, who stoops a great deal, and who seems to wish to avoid all idle curiosity. His worst enemy, the officer thinks, would feel sorry to see the old man so disgraced. The shaving of his head seems to have crushed his spirit more than anything else, as every now and then, while seemingly forgetting himself, he puts his hand up to stroke it; then suddenly recalling himself he nervously shrugs his shoulders, sighs, and becomes silent. Unlike many prisoners, he seems to have given up all hope of a new trial, and in the officer's opinion looks like a man whose naturally strong constitution is gradually preparing for a final but certain dissolution. He is employed by the Warden in his office, and allowed the freedom of the prison, as the physicians say restraint would soon end in his death.

Death of the First Settler of Greene County, Ill.

Carrollton, Ill. (Dec. 22), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Mr. Samuel Thomas, literally the "first settler" of Greene County, died this morning at his farm, three miles southwest of this city, aged 79 years 2 months and 9 days. Mr. Thomas was born in Pendleton County, South Carolina, Sept. 13, 1794, but in 1802 was removed to Caldwell County, Kentucky, and there resided till 1813, when he came to Wood River, below Alton, and entered the "Ranger" service. He was all over the West with Gov. Reynolds, and at the "treaty" at Prairie de Sioux, and saw Gov. Clark deliver the flags to the Indians. In 1818 Mr. Thomas passed up into Greene County, and was the first white man that wintered here that year. He died on the identical spot of ground he located over fifty-five years ago. He was for years the wealthiest man in the county, though lately he had given away many valuable farms to his children. Four or five of the best farms near Virden were entered and improved by him, and are now occupied by his children. He owned about 1,500 acres of his homestead at his death, and a great deal of valuable stock. He attended personally to his affairs to the very last.

THE BISON.

Indiscriminate Slaughter of Buffaloes on the Plains—The Animals Nearly All Gone—Value of Hides Deteriorating—Hunters on the Plains—Cold Weather.

From the Denver News, Dec. 21.

The buffaloes of the plains have met their fate. Encroaching civilization has sealed their doom; and the inordinate greed of man has swept them from the face of the earth. Where years ago the mammoth herds of bison roamed the plains, and were hunted by the Indians as necessity demanded, now lie the bleaching bones of millions of these noble animals, sacrificed simply for their hides. For the past two years the work of destruction and annihilation has gone forward, and to-day there are not enough buffaloes to form what was at one time considered a moderate-sized herd. Millions of these animals ranged the plains, their natural home, feeding upon the rich grasses. To-day there are not enough to graze on a quarter section of land and eat the feed bare. Hunting parties are to be met all over the plains in the vicinity of the Republican, and also in the southern portion of the Territory, who slaughter indiscriminately every herd upon which they come. The traveler over the Kansas Pacific Road may see cords of white bones piled up at various stations in the buffalo country, awaiting transportation East, where they enter into a thousand and one articles of commerce and trade. Besides the bones are thousands of hides, rough dried, ready to be sent to the commercial marts of the East, where they are tanned and placed upon the markets. These bones and hides are the fruits of the huntsman's labors, in killing the noble game of the plains. The meat from the carcasses of the slain buffaloes is seldom used, although in a few instances it is cut up and shipped to Eastern packers, where it is disposed of as mess beef at largely enhanced prices.

We yesterday met Mr. John A. Lessig, brother to Gen. Lessig, the Surveyor-General, who has been out on the plains several months, running correction lines and townshipping the eastern portion of the Territory. He informs us that the destruction of buffalo is almost incredible. During the perambulations of this party they had an opportunity of forming opinions as to the slaughter of the bison on the plains. On the south fork of the Republican they came upon one spot where were counted 6,500 carcasses of buffalo from which the hides only had been stripped. The meat was not touched, and was left to rot on the plains. Only a short distance farther on hundreds more of carcasses were discovered, and, in fact, the plains were literally dotted with putrifying buffalo carcasses. On the Rickaree River, which lies between the two forks of the Republican, the camps of buffalo hunters were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Lessig estimates that there are at least 2,000 hunters in camps along there, waiting for the buffalo. He came across one party of sixteen who stated that they had killed 28,000 buffaloes during the past summer, the hides of which only were utilized. If sixteen hunters can kill this many animals, how great must be the slaughter upon the broad extant of the bison range? Evidently millions of the animals must have been killed during the past summer alone. Mr. Lessig says there are no buffaloes to be seen on the plains, except dead ones, and that, hunt as much as they may, the sportsmen cannot at present find any game.

The value of the hides has deteriorated considerably, owing to the great increase of the articles in the market. Heretofore they were worth $3 delivered at the railway stations, while now a distinction is made as to the size and paid for accordingly. The hides of bulls bring but $1, those of cows 60 cents, and calves 40 cents. At these rates even the hunters say it pays very well. But even at these low rates the hunters will have to scratch to make their grub, For Mr. Lessig says the buffalo are nowhere to be found. They say they are waiting for the buffaloes, but they will have to wait a long time. There are but few to breed from, and, even if the animals are not completely annihilated, it will be many years before they regain even a tithe of their numbers of the past two years, before the indiscriminate slaughter began.

Mr. Lessig had fourteen men in his surveying party. About the 27th of November the cold weather began, and the snow fell to a great depth. The ravines were all drifted full, and on the level the snow was quite deep. Being in a timberless country, the party depended upon buffalo chips for fuel, but the snow coming on, recourse to this article was cut off, and they had to think of returning. One night the weather was so cold that a barrel full of water froze solid! The party left the Republican about the 10th of December, and reached Eel Trail on Friday night, from which point they came to Denver by rail.

THE MORDECAI-M'CARTY DUEL.

Dr. Cullen, the Surgeon, Not Compelled to Testify—Virginia Law Under the Bill of Rights.

Richmond, Va. (Dec. 18), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Upon an appeal from the Hustings Court of this city, the Supreme Court of the State rendered a decision that Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, who was one of the surgeons on the field when the Mordecai-M'Carty duel occurred, could not be compelled to testify as a witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. McCarty, principal, and the four seconds, who have been indicted and are now under bail, pending the illness of M'Carty from his wound received on that fatal occasion.

The Supreme Court held:

"1. That the provision of the Bill of Rights of Virginia, now incorporated in the Constitution of the State, which declares that no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal prosecution is a privilege which protects him not only from being compelled to give such testimony in a prosecution against himself, but also from giving such testimony in a prosecution against any other person.

"2. That the act of Assembly of 1869-70, page 513, the effect and purpose of which are to compel parties concerned in a duel to testify, upon the assurance that their statements shall not be used in a prosecution against themselves, does not give them an equivalent for the protection secured to them by the Bill of Rights, is in conflict therewith, and is therefore inoperative to compel parties to testify under such circumstances.

In conclusion, the decision, which is lengthy, says:

"We sympathize fully with the Legislature in their efforts to suppress the barbarous and anti-Christian practice of dueling. Having its origin in false pride and mistaken sense of honor, and sanctioned and upheld, to a certain extent, by a vicious public sentiment, the practice has lingered in the Southern States much longer than it should have done, although condemned alike by the laws of God and man, and although it has cost our country the lives of many of her noblest sons. We would gladly see it forever banished from our land. The practice is cruel in the extreme, and is founded neither in morals, nor in reason, nor in common sense. It has been said that it proves nothing, except that the parties, as is commonly the case with most animals, are willing to fight. It not unfrequently results in the death of one or both of the combatants, and the question which called them to the field remains unsettled, and is adjourned forever. We can conceive of nothing more unsatisfactory and unreasonable, and, as we have already said, we fully sympathize with the Legislature in their efforts to suppress so baneful a practice. But we should be careful, while endeavoring to suppress a great evil, not to fall into the error of committing a great wrong, nor to invade the constitutional right of the citizen. We think that has been done by the act in question."

A Portuguese Pretender.

The Kingdom of Portugal is menaced with disturbances through the claims of a young pretender in the person of Prince Miguel de Braganza, who was born at Heubach, in Bavaria. The Prince is the only son of Dom Miguel, who became Regent of Portugal on the 28th of February, 1828, declared himself King on the 30th of June following, and was obliged, by the treaty of Evoramonte, to leave the country on the 1st of June, 1834. After having pledged his promise never to interfere with the political affairs of the country, Dom Miguel died in 1866, but does not seem to have renounced his claims to the crown for his lineage. The young heir apparent now publishes a glowing manifesto, in the shape of a letter to his partisan, Count Redinha, at Lisbon, from which the political programme of this unexpected pretender may at once be judged: "The love for our common country," Dom Miguel writes, "can alone explain why I preserve so much attachment to our Portugal, and why I am becoming every day more enlightened on the duties toward a nation to which I owe all. I know well there is but one way of proving my gratitude. My affection must be fully proportionate to the loyalty shown by you, to the sacrifice you make for me, and to the confidence you bestow on me. With the help of God I shall remain faithful to these principles. My heart belongs to Portugal and the Portuguese, and I feel a grateful love for those who have remained true to me, who suffered for me, but nevertheless, as Portuguese, I love also those who from various reasons may march under a different banner. I know no hatred, and any honest and loyal Portuguese may rest assured in finding in me a friend and protector. I maintain the words of my beloved father, 'Respect the rights of the nation, but do not give up your own,' and thus I shall undergo all hardships and sacrifices without ever betraying my rights or those of the nation; and I shall never allow those duties to be neglected that follow from these rights. Above all, my whole endeavor will be to fulfill the hopes of the 'most faithful nation,' by always showing myself as the orthodox child of our Holy Roman Apostolic Church, the dogmas of which I profess, whose laws are sacred to me, and which I revere in the person of the Pontiff, the representative of Jesus Christ on earth. In one word, my whole being and existence shall be devoted to the happiness of Portugal, and thus the happiest day of my life would be when I should have been able to contribute to the restoration of our holy and venerated Pio IX., and become myself the instrument of conciliation and felicity to our beloved Portuguese."

BOOTH AND HAGER.

The New California United States Senators.

From the New York Herald.

The present Governor of California, Newton Booth, who has just been chosen United States Senator for six years, commencing March, 1875, has risen within a comparatively short period into a position of considerable importance before the country. A Republican of the strictest type, he turned against his party during the fight to defeat its nominees, pronounced the organization moribund, and, by his exertions, aided in placing it in a minority where it had for years controlled every branch of the local Government. Mr. Booth is by no means a brilliant man, but he possesses tact, energy, and an aptitude for taking advantage of favorable turns in political affairs. He was born in Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for some time. Removing to California, and being unsuccessful in his profession, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In Sacramento, where he located, it would appear that he was not fortunate in his new vocation; for he returned to Indiana. After two years' residence in Terre Haute he again came to Sacramento and opened a store, where he succeeded in building up an extensive business. Mr. Booth was elected to the State Senate, where he made a creditable record. He warmly supported Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and took the stump in his behalf. When George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, was candidate for Governor, Mr. Booth favored the influx of Chinese—a heresy he has since found it necessary to disavow. In 1870 Mr. Booth was elected Governor; and, with the exception of having drawn back pay for his services, which is prohibited by a constitutional provision, he has proved a faithful, efficient, and upright Magistrate. He is not a man of rare intellectual gifts, but he possesses a large share of practical common sense, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of California, besides a moderate share of knowledge of statesmanship. Mr. Booth is, as stated, an old Republican, and to a certain extent represents the purer principles of that party. On the other hand, he is looked upon as the standard bearer of reform in its better signification, and may be regarded, without peradventure, as the choice of the people. His election is a decided rebuke to the Administration, for he will reach the United States Senate upon the ruins of the Republican party organization in California, and he is chiefly indebted for his success to the votes of Democrats. Nevertheless, he is looked upon as the representative of the new Dolly Varden party.

Judge John S. Hager, chosen to fill Senator Casserly's unexpired term, is a native of New Jersey, and is about 50 years old. He has been considerably in public life. Emigrating to California in 1849 he immediately entered upon the practice of law. His ability and success soon brought him into prominence, and in 1854 he was elected Judge of the Fourth District Court (corresponding with the New York Supreme Court) for six years. In this capacity he distinguished himself by firmness, impartiality and fine legal attainments. Many important suits, including the litigations growing out of the failure of the banking houses of Adams & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co., were disposed of in the tribunal over which he presided. Judge Hager had to brave the storm of the Vigilance Committee in 1856. His character stood so high that not a word was uttered to his discredit at a time when few magistrates escaped harsh criticism. After retiring from the Bench Judge Hager was elected a member of the State Senate, where he was instrumental in effecting many needed reforms in the civil and criminal laws of the State. He visited Europe last year, and, before returning to California, was married to a lady belonging to one of the most distinguished Catholic families in Missouri. Judge Hager will bring to the United States Senate great experience in public affairs, sound judgment and a varied and extended fund of knowledge. As a lawyer and jurist he will command great respect, and he will undoubtedly prove a very useful member of Congress. He is not gifted with the more graceful traits of oratory; but his speeches are characterized by directness and clearness, with a certain finish that shows the training and tastes of a scholar. Judge Hager is a consistent Democrat, rather inclined to favor the doctrine of State rights. He supported McClellan and Seymour for the Presidency, and has always taken a quiet, but positive, interest in the local affairs of the party. Judge Hager is possessed of a handsome fortune, and is interested in many enterprises of public importance.

The American Restaurant.

The typical American restaurant is an establishment quite as well individualized, and quite as characteristic, as anything of the kind to be found in the world. The French *café*, the German beer-garden, and the English chop-house, all have their characteristic habits, appearance, and manners; but the American restaurant is like neither of them. It can only be conducted by an American, and, we regret to say, it can only be frequented and enjoyed by Americans of the second and lower grades. The aim of the conductor seems to be to sell the greatest amount of food in the shortest possible time—an aim which the guests invariably second, by eating as rapidly as possible. We have seen, in a Broadway restaurant, a table surrounded by men, all eating their dinners with their hats on, while genuine ladies, elegantly dressed, occupied the next table, within three feet of them. In this restaurant there was as much din in the ordering of dishes and the clash of plates and knives and forks, as if a brass band had been in full blast. Every dish was placed before the guests with a bang. The noise, the bustle, the hurry, in such a place, at dinner time, can only be compared to that which occurs when the animals are fed in Barnum's caravan. We do not exaggerate at all when we say that the American restaurant is the worst-mannered place ever visited by decent people. No decent American ever goes into one when he can help it, and comparatively few decent people know how very indecent it is.

Our best hotels have no equals in the world, and, in asserting this, we know what we say, and "speak by the card." Our best restaurants are mainly kept by foreigners, or, if not, are modeled after the French type. Nowhere in the world can there be found better cooking, more quiet and leisurely manners, or better service, than in the restaurants of the hotels above alluded to, or the best class of eating-houses. These, however, are direct or indirect importations; while the American restaurant, pure and proper, serves the needs of the great multitude of business men—clerks, porters, and upper-class laborers generally. These do not eat—they feed. Thousands of them would regard it as an affectation of gentility to remove their hats while feeding; and they sit down and order their dinner, which,—pudding, pastry, vegetables, and meat,—is all placed before them in one batch, and then "pitch in." The lack of courtesy, of dignity, of the ordinary tokens even of self-respect, would be amusing if it were not so humiliating.

It is useless for the incredulous American to ask the question, "Where have you been?" When in a second-rate restaurant a guest asks for fish-balls and hears his order repeated to the cook by the colored waiter as "sleeve-buttons for one!" and hears his neighbor's order for pork and beans transformed into "stars and stripes," he begins to wonder, indeed, whether "civilization" is not "a failure," and whether "the Caucasian" is not "played out." The average American, in the average American restaurant, eats his dinner in the average time of six minutes and forty-five seconds. He bolts into the door, bolts his dinner, and then bolts out. There is no thought of those around him, no courtesy to a neighbor, no pleasant word or motion of politeness to the man or woman who receives his money—nothing but a fearful taking in of ammunition—the feeding of a devouring furnace—and then a desperate dash into the open air, as if he were conscious he had swallowed poison, and must find a doctor and a stomach-pump, or die. A favorite method of devouring oysters is to stand, or to sit on a high stool, always with the hat on; oysters on the half-shell and the eater under a half-shell. There may be something in the position that favors deglutition, we don't know.

The penalty a man pays for getting his lunch or his dinner at a reasonable price is to encounter the offensive scenes we have described. The penalty he pays for eating where he finds the manners of civilization is an unreasonable price. When a man pays half a dollar for a bit of cold meat, or 75 cents for a steak, or a quarter of a dollar for a couple of boiled eggs, he recalls sorrowfully and wonderfully,—if he has ever traveled,—the nice little breakfast he used to get at Madame Dijon's in Paris for 2 francs, his dinner in the Palais Royal for 3 francs, his daily board, with rooms, at the Pension Picard, in Geneva, for 5 francs, and his luxurious apartments, with an elaborate table d'hote at all the principal hotels of the Continent for 10 francs. Is there any necessity for such prices as we are obliged to pay at the best restaurants—or an apology for them? Any man who keeps house, and does his own marketing, knows the first cost of the expensive dishes placed before him in these restaurants, and he knows there is no just relation between the cost and the price charged, after all allowances has been made for cooking, service, rent, etc.

Sometime or other there will be a change, we suppose. When the times of inflation are gone by when on one side men will content themselves with reasonable profits, and on the other, money comes harder and slower, we shall have a reform of prices in the better class of eating-houses. Our expectations in regard to the second-rate places are more indefinite. It takes several generations to train a people to ideas of retrenchment and good manners at the table. The average German has nothing to boast of yet in this respect, and we can only hope that the American, with his greater sensitiveness and quicker instincts, will reach the desired point before him.
—*Dr. J. G. Holland in Scribner's for January.*

ENGLISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Letter from Archbishop Manning.

From the New York World.

On the 8th of November our correspondent in London sent us, in the shape of a report of a conversation which he had had with Monsignor Capel, a very full account of the action taken by the Catholic hierarchy in England, at the command of the Pope, for the erection in London of a Catholic University for England. It was not until the 20th of November that the London Catholic journals contained the following letter from Archbishop Manning, which officially sets forth the steps which have been thus far taken in this great undertaking:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,
WESTMINSTER, Nov. 21, 1873.

1. In the synodical letter addressed to the clergy and the faithful from the Fourth Provincial Council of Westminster we have already made known that the growth of the middle and upper classes of our laity and the opening of the career of professional and public service render it necessary to lay at least the foundation of a system of higher studies, such as are required by our youth from 18 or 19 to 21 or 22 years of age. The development of such a system will, we trust, under God, be gradually made hereafter as the growing needs of our Catholic laity demand.

2. We have been both directed and encouraged to take this step by the authority of the Holy See, and by the assurance that the powers necessary for its guidance and accomplishment will be granted.

3. The Bishops, therefore, have resolved to form an Academical Council or Senate, composed of clergy and laity selected from the whole of England, as representing the experience and needs of the Catholics of the higher classes, and also to afford counsel derived from practical acquaintance with literature, science, and art. The lay members of this body will be in the proportion of two-thirds to the clerical members.

4. To this Senate will be committed the office of deliberating and recommending on all subjects relating to study, examinations, rewards by prizes, burses, or otherwise, the selection of lists of names to be proposed as professors, and generally on all matters involving the welfare and progress of higher studies.

The Bishops invite the following ecclesiastics and laymen to become members of the Senate, and to you, as one of those whose services they are anxious to obtain, their invitation is now communicated. [Here are given the names, viz.: of fourteen ecclesiastics and of thirty laymen, representatives of the aristocracy and gentry, of the learned professions, and of commerce or art. The publication of the names would be premature at the present moment.]

5. Inasmuch as the most pressing need felt at this moment is the want of some college in which those who are destined for our public service at home or abroad, for the army, for the duties of public life which locally attach to our higher classes, and for various professions may obtain, under the securities and guarantees of Catholic professors and Catholic guidance, a more advanced study of modern languages, modern history, constitutional law, physical science in application to certain professional employments, and above all a sound course of mental science and of the philosophy of religion, with a more complete and scientific treatment of the faith, the Bishops have determined at once to proceed to the formation of one such college, with houses of residence under the care of tutors attached to it; the first, as they hope, of many which, with the growth of our needs and means, may be founded hereafter in other parts of England, under the oversight of the hierarchy, aided by the same academical Senate, which has been for that purpose composed of clergy and laity selected from all parts of the country.

6. For various reasons, such as the greater number of students already on the spot and requiring such a college, and the greater facility of obtaining a staff of good professors and lecturers, as well as the actual possession of a locality well adapted for such a beginning, the Bishops have decided to open a college at Kensington. They will be able by this commencement, to test by experience the advantages of such a position as compared with the country.

7. The Bishops have invited the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel to undertake the formation of such a college. Monsignor Capel has expressed his willingness to do so, and to employ for the purpose the locality and the provision he has hitherto been preparing for the purposes of education.

8. The course of studies will be so ordered as to enable the students to present themselves for the civil service and other examinations, and especially to obtain such degrees of the London University as confer advantages in the practice of certain professions. I remain, your faithful servant in Christ,

† HENRY EDWARD,
Archbishop of Westminster.

Lumber Prospects.

The editor of the Chippewa (Wis.) *Herald* has recently interviewed Gov. Pound, President of the Union Lumbering Company, Chippewa Falls, ex-President Schricker of the Beef Slough Logging Company, and S. B. Stannard, of St. Louis, Secretary of the Patrick Brothers Manufacturing Company, on the prospects of the lumber trade during the coming season. Gov. Pound thought that, should the winter continue favorable, more logs would be banked on the Chippewa this season than ever before. There are, however, very few old logs on hand, save such as have been driven past the mills, most of which are in Beef Slough. On other streams he thought the amount put in would exceed the general estimate. Mr. Schricker thought most of the mills on the Mississippi had enough of last season's logs to keep them going till July. There are 50,000,000 yet in Beef Slough and a large number in the booms of the St. Croix and Black Rivers, mostly ordinary logs. Mr. Stannard said that nearly every safe harbor on the Mississippi contained a large quantity of lumber, which would be thrown on the market in the spring, and the probability was that the market would be overstocked. All these gentlemen thought that the ordinary lumbering operations of the coming year would not prove remunerative to manufacturers. The increased product of lower grades, and the scarcity of first-class logs, would cause a wider difference in price, the poor tending downward and the better grades upward. Manufacturers of the highest grades of lumber would make money, but on the lower grades there would be heavy losses.

English Knowledge of American Politics.

From the New York Tribune.

We find a pearl of information in a place where no sane person would ever dream of discovering a valuable truth—in the late records of the Tichborne trial. Some time ago the English Government sent over a solicitor to make certain inquiries with reference to the state of the law in this country, in relation to custom-houses, and the divisions thereto appertaining. In a report of the case, which reached us yesterday, we observe that this solicitor was called as a witness on behalf of the Crown, and the report gives the following question and answer: The witness was speaking of the jurisdiction of the various custom-houses in this State, when the Lord Chief Justice asked: "The whole system of the customs is under the federal law?" The witness—"Yes; in fact, the great office every one contends for is President of Customs, as giving a chance for the Presidency of the United States." It required no less than English perspicuity to make this discovery.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of D. E. Nesbitt, in Canada.

Lindsay, Victoria County, Ont. (Dec. 22), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

To-day there was sent to eternity, with all the solemnity and severity of a private execution within gloomy prison walls, David English Nesbitt, a man in the prime of life, and physically a splendid specimen of the race, for a murder committed under circumstances of brutality, yet tinged with romance. The crime was committed on the morning of July 12 last, when Nesbitt, a married man, separated from his wife, met on the streets Sarah Alice Hopwood, with whom he had been consorting. They returned to the residence of her brother, where, after some conversation, in which she refused to go for a walk and said she wanted nothing more to do with him, Nesbitt drew a revolver and fired twice, both shots taking fatal effect.

The tragedy was enacted in a neat cottage in the outskirts of the thriving town, and Nesbitt walked through several streets to a second-class hotel, where he shut himself in a bed-room of the third story, after getting a glass of liquor. He was easily discovered, for the news spread like wildfire. When captured, a revolver, with two barrels discharged, was found on his person. He acknowledged to several persons that he did it and must suffer for it.

When tried at the Assizes in November last the evidence against him was overwhelming. The defense was that he was crazed with drink. The evidence showed that he was accustomed to go on sprees for weeks, when he lost all self-control. James O'Reilly, Queen's Counsel from Kingston, made a most eloquent address to the jury in the prisoner's behalf, admitting the crime, but urging the extenuating circumstance of drink and jealousy for a mitigation of the sentence. The jury, after two hours' consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced. Before the sentence was passed he made a long harangue to the Court, asserting his innocence in most positive terms, declaring that the verdict was most unjust, that the woman had shot herself, and aspersing the character of several prominent residents.

During his confinement he has exhibited no feeling of penitence, but frequently cursed in the most shocking manner, spoke in disgusting terms of women of respectability, and manifested extreme hardihood. A few days previous to his execution he seemed improved, but never became penitent.

He told the Sheriff he would "die like a man," and on the morning of the execution conducted himself according to that idea. He slept well, appeared unconcerned, and dressed himself neatly, though plainly. He walked firmly from his cell to the scaffold, ascended the steps with vigorous action, and calmly surveyed the few spectators who had been admitted by ticket. He made a short address, again asserting his complete innocence, calling Judge and jury a set of perjurers, and his unfortunate victim a prostitute for her relatives' benefit.

He knelt down without the slightest emotion while the hangman placed over his head the black cap and fixed the fatal noose around his neck. The fifty-first Psalm was then read and the Lord's Prayer said. At the words "Thy will be done," a bolt being drawn, he fell 7 feet, and, without a struggle, he hung a lifeless corpse suspended in the air. An application made by Nesbitt's relatives to the Governor of Ontario for his body was refused, and it was interred under the scaffold, within the jail walls. This is the first hanging which has ever taken place in this county or in this section.

Identification.

What sort of people there are in London it is hard to know. Either the dead there become all alike, or the living become dazed when they see a corpse. Some time ago the body of a murdered female, found in the Thames, was identified by 40 persons as that of a friend whom no two of them knew. But the Londoners' memories were proven unfaithful, as all the ladies recognized in the corpse were found alive. More recently an old man died on a doorstep in Shoreditch, and nine workmen held him as a fellow-laborer until the latter himself came to look at the body. Subsequently the old astray was recognized as a pauper by 14 workhouse officials and the pauper's daughters and son-in-law. But the body was again thrown upon the poor officials, as the old pauper reappeared and his son-in-law withdrew the funeral expenses.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; first-class board; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board. References required.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIvate family, avenue near Twenty-second-st. Address D 975, Wabash-av.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ON THE SITE of the old St. James, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s grand retail establishment, is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel has the finest and most central location of any hotel in the city, is run for the moderate and popular sum of $2.50 per day; day-board, $6 per week; and is unsurpassed in all its appointments. Parties who have engaged rooms will please occupy them at once, as applications are numerous, and we cannot hold rooms. GEO. E. GARDNER & CO., Prop'rs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife, in pleasant location, and reasonable rate. State both in reply. T 8, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP, CHEAP FOR cash, on account of trouble in the family. Inquire at 161 South Jefferson-st.

HARDWARE STOCK OF ABOUT $7,000, AT Dwight, Ill., for sale at a bargain, to close out assignment. An old stand with good trade. This is a chance not often offered. Apply at Dwight, or 175 and 177 Lake-st., Chicago, to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee.

I WILL SELL TO-DAY, AT A BARGAIN, THE stock of confectionery, fancy goods, and cigars, 43 Randolph-st. Two plated show-cases, and everything about it clean, fresh, and attractive. Rent, $1 a day, and plenty of business. Price, $350; part on time. I have two stores, and can't run it.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 35 and 37 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 23.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS, convenient for housekeeping for a small family. Apply at 736 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also single rooms, 151 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN find first-class rooms at panic prices, at 57 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A STORE, NO. 153 TWENTY-SECOND-st., suitable for a grocery or tea store. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS OR small cottage suitable for housekeeping, in good location, by a gentleman and wife. Rent must be low. Address, stating terms, U 11 Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A MUSICIAN, PLAYING GOOD LEAD IN E FLAT, and good solo Bb cornet, also violin, wishes an engagement to travel in the West. Will engage to lead and direct a brass band. Is an experienced teacher. Address MUSICIAN, Box 69, Woonsocket, R. I.

A. NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WE WILL SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS AT manufacturers' prices. The makers say they must have money. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A HANDSOME WALNUT AND RICH PLUSH SUIT, new and in splendid condition; store price $250; will sell for $85. A walnut and terry parlor suit worth $100 for $50. A $70 sewing machine for $25. Residence 612 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of stove, carpet, bedstead, tables, chairs, bureau, dishes, and all other articles needed for housekeeping for a small family. Price $80 cash. No. 20 Hay st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-st., near South Park av.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS WILL SELL AT PRIVATE sale, for the next six days, a full assortment of goods appertaining to the wants of everybody; and will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a complete stock of household goods, notions, &c., at their salesroom, No. 81 South Canal-st. Liberal advances made on consignments.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZABETH KELley, formerly of Beloit; or Ellen Sullivan, of Rockford, will communicate with Daniel Kelley, they will hear of something very much to their advantage. Address DANIEL KELLEY, Beloit, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 OR 160 ACRES OF SOUTHERN Iowa land for goods or Chicago property. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 5, Tribune Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE A half interest in book, stationery and notion store. Stock worth $5,000. Call on or address MERCHANT, Parker House, cor West Madison and Halsted-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALue, and three years' time for half of purchase money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50 OR 100 BY 181 feet, on the south-west cor Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, n w cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—A TWO-STORY frame house and store below, 6 rooms above and lot 25x124, west front on Sedgwick and east front on Market near Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, n e cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CENTRAL Park and N. W. Car Shop lots. Owner must have money to meet his paper Jan. 1, 1874. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES, being southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 37, Range 14, east of the 3d p. m. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS, acres and blocks at a bargain; small payments down, balance on long time; or I will trade real estate, at cash figures, for first-class furniture, marble-mantels, dry goods, hardware, carpeting, &c. C. E. BROWNE. Call from 2 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF DESIRABLE acre-property in and around South Chicago, where subdivisions can be made and easily sold out; can sell from 10 to 40 acres in a body. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—20 LOTS ON SHERman, Union, and Wallace-sts., convenient to the Stock Yards; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply every morning, between 8 and 11 a. m., J. SEBBOR, at Stock Yards Exchange.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD BY MONDAY—THE LAST one of those beautiful cottages at Desplaines, 12 miles from city limits, for $1,000, as follows: $100 down and $12 a month, or $250 down and $15 a month, or $300 down and $10 a month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $5,000. WILL pay 10 per cent and good salary. Address R 63, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN UPHOLSTERERS FROM FOUR to six weeks. Apply this morning to B. S. DOWNER, furniture department E. F. Hollister & Co., 117 and 119 State-st.

WANTED—THREE CARPENTERS. APPLY THIS morning, rear 513 and 515 Wabash-av. CARR & BARTLETT, Building Contractors.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—WHY REMAIN IDLE? WE WANT 50 colored and 200 white men. Chopping all winter at $1.50 per cord. 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG.: ONE young man made $47 last week; one man sold 53 boxes in one day; a mechanic cleared $21 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell a new article, something that has never been before the public. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR ARTICLES EVerywhere. Pays $3 to $10 daily. Also, parties wanted to supply agents in every State. Liberal inducements. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A HOTEL STEWARD WHO CAN and will deposit $25 cash on a six months' engagement. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS AND 10 GOOD teams for all winter and spring. Apply at 121 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAP OR CHART canvasser, to sell the finest thing out in the chart line. Address T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN OF FAIR EDucation and pleasing address. Apply, with reference, to RICE & CADWELL, 71 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS, MALE AND female, to sell a very useful household article. Must be acquainted in city. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED — ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 197 South Clark-st., Room 28.

WANTED—BELL-BOY AT TRANSIT HOUSE. TUCKER & SHERMAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN SUPPORT wife, baby, and the old folks; am 22 years old, smart, active, and acquainted with the city. Address T 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CUTTER OF NINE years' experience. Address, for three weeks, WILLIAM HAMMES, Emporia, Kan., Box 271.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED brass-moulder. Railroad shop preferred. Address THOMAS ROBERTS, C. & P. R. R. shop, Cleveland, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DECIDEDLY CHEAP—New and fine goods.
A handsome seal-skin muff and boa for $15; store price $50.
A fine Mink muff and boa for $8.
A French ermine muff and collar for $5.
A child's set of furs for $2—all bran new and perfect.
A handsome silver-plated dinner caster for $1; store price, $10.
Also, every article to be sold regardless of value.
Residence: 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—500 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL AT summer prices; will be delivered within 24 hours after ordered. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 SETS LADIES AND CHILDREN'S fine furs at less than manufacturers' cost, consisting of mink, seal, lynx, ermine, Astrachan, squirrel, Alaska, sable, etc., etc.; these furs must be sold this week to realize money loaned on them; will sell single sets, or close out the lot. Room 1, up stairs, 165 South Clark-st.

SALOON LICENSE FOR SALE. APPLY AT 174 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL, WATER power preferred, for which I will exchange good Chicago residence property, unencumbered, and cash. Address V 51, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO $50,000—AN ACTIVE MAN HAS this sum to put into some good business—manufacturing, industrial, or farming. Address, with full particulars, E. BREWIS, 17 State-st., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LADIES' MINK COLLAR, NEAR CORner of Washington and Peoria-sts. Call at SMITH & CO.'S Fur Store, 185 West Madison-st.

FOUND—ON VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Sherman-st., a pocket-book, which owner can have by inquiring for WM. KNEALE, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

TAKEN UP—THIS 25TH DAY OF DECEMBER, chestnut horse; owner can have by paying expenses. J. F. TUCKER, rear 45 Coolidge-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A LONG MINK BOA, Christmas evening, driving from Ellis-av., South Side, to Adams-st., corner of Loomis-st. Return to 471 West Adams-st., or LOW BROS & CO., 155 East Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the old established Singer office, 218 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing, at 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lesson's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL give 12 per cent per annum, and give first-class real estate security. Address O 24, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WELL KEPT ON HART'S FARM IN Lake Co., Ind., at $1 per week. Leave orders with J. Peterson, bee-stand corner Halsted-st. and Archer-av., or address C. I. HITCHCOCK, 169 Dearborn-st.

I WINTER HORSES AT GEO. W. GAGE'S Family Stock Farm, and keep them in driving condition, at $10 per month. GILBERT LACY.

RAFFERTY.

(Continued from the First Page.)

reporter subsequently tried to talk with him but was received coldly.

FATHER GAVIN BRINGS GOOD NEWS.

At 3 o'clock a dispatch was brought to the jail for Sheriff Bartlett, and immediately afterwards Father Gavin came in and asked to see Rafferty. He was ushered into the corridor, and whispered something to the murderer and then came out. As he left the door, the TRIBUNE reporter asked him, in a respectful manner, how Rafferty felt. He replied in a snappish way, saying: "Don't you know? Go and see him." He was equally curt to the other reporters.

RAFFERTY REJOICES.

Subsequently Mr. Logart, a brickmaker of Chicago, visited Rafferty, and talked with him for half an hour. He asked after his father and mother, and said he guessed the "old man" felt so bad that he couldn't come up. Then he laughed, and was in such good humor that Mr. Logart thought that he must have heard something favorable. Rafferty did not intimate what Father Gavin had told him, but the errand of the priest was to inform him that a supersedeas had been granted, and he was to have another trial.

The dispatch referred to was as follows:

Bartlett, Sheriff.
Supersedeas in Rafferty's case ordered by three Judges. Issued this morning, and will reach you to-night.
E. A. SMALL.

This was unofficial, but the Sheriff believed Mr. Small would not have sent such a message unless the Supreme Court had interfered. The fact soon became known in the town, and a sigh of relief was uttered by many.

FEELING IN TOWN.

There had been no excitement, the people appearing to take very little interest in the condemned man. No one here had exerted himself to influence the Governor in Rafferty's favor, the general opinion being that he deserved to be hanged. Some felt grieved that an execution was to take place, and said that Chicago should keep her murderers within her own limits. Others thought the hanging would have a good effect, and deter murderers from applying for a change of venue to Lake County.

RAFFERTY'S FATHER ARRIVES.

Rafferty's father came up on the 5 o'clock train, arriving at Waukegan at 6:30. He brought the supersedeas and the Supreme Court Clerk's certificate, and Rafferty was informed of the fact at 7 o'clock. He was not surprised and did not express himself as thankful. His father conversed with him an hour, and he has been in buoyant spirits all the evening. The writ is returnable at the September term, 1874.

THE BRIDGEPORT BOYS.

It was reported at the Central Police Station last night that a large crowd of Rafferty's Bridgeport friends, not having heard of his good-luck, had started for Waukegan in wagons, with the intention of taking him out of the jail during the night. While it was known by the police here that a stay of proceedings had been granted, a dispatch was nevertheless sent to the jailor warning him of the reported attempt to take the criminal out of his hands.

A GENUINE SURPRISE.

Yesterday morning, Mr. S. G. Seaton, the General Manager of the American Express Company in Chicago, repaired to the office as usual, and was soon buried in the mysteries and cares incumbent upon his position. Men like Mr. Seaton have but little time for dreaming, yet he doubtless was congratulating himself on the prosperous condition of the Company's affairs in this city, and on being aided in his work by so competent and efficient a corps of assistants. About 10 o'clock, he was summoned up stairs. He went up to the general office, expecting to be called upon, as he often is, to decide concerning a draft, check, or on some other matter of business. Imagine his surprise, on entering the room, to find himself confronted by nearly fifty of the clerks and office men of the Company, who, through Mr. John R. Floyd, as spokesman, made the following unreasonable request:

MR. SEATON: Your acceptance of this watch and chain is pressed upon you by your associates and friends, co-workers and brothers in God's great vineyard of labor and usefulness. We ask that you will not take into consideration the intrinsic value of the gift, nor measure our friendship and esteem thereby; but rather let the high regard which we feel for you be symbolized by the time-serving fidelity and truthfulness of this little souvenir of friendship. Count each vibration of the balance-wheel as the beating of faithful hearts, pledged to friendship undying. Looking upon its bright face, may you ever find it a reflex of your own, unclouded by a single sorrow. That it will run slowly, in counting the hours of a long and pleasant life, and that the end of the journey will find you "ready and waiting" is the heartfelt wish of your friends, the employes of the Chicago office.

Mr. Floyd then presented Mr. Seaton with a very handsome watch, chain, and locket. The watch is one of the finest made by the Elgin Company, and the chain and locket are marvels of workmanship, and are intrinsically very valuable. Mr. Seaton was completely taken by surprise, and very much affected. He was only able to express his heartfelt thanks and gratitude for so beautiful and valuable a gift. Friends, who had been let into the secret, called around and congratulated Mr. Seaton, and all spent a happy Christmas morning over the affair. Accompanying the watch was a copy of Mr. Floyd's remarks, very finely done by one of the gentlemen in the office.

EVANSTON.

All the Evanston Sunday-schools offer their scholars a Christmas entertainment of some kind each year. Beyond this, there is no public observance of the day, except the usual religious services in the Episcopal Church, which were held yesterday morning.

Christmas eve the Methodist Church was crowded with children and lookers-on. The exercises consisted of a recitation, "Annie and Willie's Prayer," by Master Freddie Waugh, which was given in a very excellent manner, and another by Katie Waugh and Mamie Wyckoff. During the singing, the folding doors were opened, and disclosed a handsome tree, while in the background were tables bountifully laden with candy and edibles. A notable feature was the absence of pop-corn.

The entertainments of the Congregational and Presbyterian Sunday-schools took place yesterday evening. At the former, there was a fine tree, upon which was arranged a profusion of candy, oranges, and the inevitable pop-corn. The feature of the evening was a series of shadow pantomimes, which the scholars greeted with evident marks of approbation.

The Presbyterian Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. As the preparations were all elaborate, and made with exquisite taste, the general effect was very attractive. Upon the Christmas-tree were hung candies, etc., in abundance, and a gift for each scholar. The tree was tastily arranged, and was surmounted by gas-jets in the form of a star. But the children thought more of Santa Claus, who entered the church drawn by four boys completely arrayed as reindeer, not lacking even their horns.

The children of the Union Mission School will be entertained at Ladd's Hall this evening, and those of the Episcopal Sunday-school will enjoy a Christmas-tree at their church.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has just completed a large transfer-house at the Union Stock Yards, just outside the city, to facilitate the transfer of freight between this road and the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Rock Island, and the Illinois Central Roads. It is 300 feet in length by 24 feet in width, and was occupied for the first time on the 15th inst. This road is now transporting from Milwaukee to Chicago from 150 to 175 carloads of wheat per day.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO THE EAST.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad having reduced its fare from Chicago to New York to $15, the other roads in the city will undoubtedly be compelled to reduce their rates, which are now $22, to the same amount, or lose the largest portion of their passenger traffic. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been fighting the Pennsylvania Railroad for years, and they made this reduction to injure that line as much as possible. But the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Roads will be damaged by this action to the same extent as the Pennsylvania Road, which is the lessee of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne. This large reduction in passenger rates will do much towards giving the death-blow to the "scalping" and commission business, the roads not being able to pay commissions on such reduced charges.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 32 at 7 o'clock last evening was false.

Henry Harmon and August Schaffer were arrested yesterday afternoon for beating Martin Scheerer in a saloon at No. 104 East Polk street.

A pocket-book was found yesterday, supposed, from papers in it, to belong to a Miss Bridget Mortimer. It can be had by applying at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, in the City Hall.

The judges and clerks at the last election will receive their pay in about a week. One of the deputies of the County Clerk is making out the necessary certificates, of which there are 1,599. Then they will have to be signed by the Treasurer and registered, a business which will take several days.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Spurless, who lived at No. 57 Finnell street, was run over by the cars at Thirty-first street, and instantly killed. He was getting off the car when his coat caught, and he was thrown under the wheels. The body was taken to the boy's home, and the Coroner notified.

A DUKE MARRIED.

Marriage of the Duke of Hamilton to Lady Montagu.

Kimbolton (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

It was at Baden, where his mother, as a member of the reigning family in the Grand Duchy, principally resides, that the Duke of Hamilton first met Lady Mary Montagu, who is the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and the acquaintance soon deepened into affection. Although this is not the fashionable season for weddings, the ceremony was arranged to take place in December, and, by mutual agreement, at Kimbolton instead of in London. Kimbolton Castle has been full of company for several weeks past, but the actual fetes in connection with the marriage did not commence until Monday, when the white hall of the Castle was thrown open for an inspection of the bride's wedding presents, which were so costly and so numerous that an enumeration of them would fill columns of this journal. Her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who are connections of the bridegroom, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, all sent some valuable gift, which will become heirlooms in the Hamilton family. Several additions have been made to the list of company which assembled at the Castle last Saturday, and there was a goodly gathering upon the lawn yesterday morning, where the Oakley hounds met by special appointment. Lady Mary Montagu, who is a great equestrian, took part in the hunt, and one of her bridesmaids elect. Lady Blanche Somerset also showed that prowess across country which she has inherited from the best sportsmen of whom England can boast.

The Duke of Manchester, as Colonel of the mounted volunteers, is in the habit of giving an annual ball to his corps, and it was arranged that this should take place last night, so that the gallant horsemen who are to do their share in hurling back the coming invasion might have an extra treat. The ball was very brilliant, and the dancing was kept up till nearly 4 in the morning. The guests, indeed, must be almost glad that the festivities are at an end, for the work of the last two days has been very heavy.

The wedding was fixed for 11 a. m., so the time devoted to sleep was almost nominal. It seemed as if the whole country had determined to be present at Kimbolton this morning, and by 10 o'clock the streets of this queer little town—for, with a market, I suppose one must call it a town—were crammed with vehicles, mostly of the primitive order.

The Castle stands at one end of the street which leads down to the church, so all the inhabitants were enabled to witness the procession, even if they had been unable to procure admission into the church itself. This was a more difficult matter, for the building is small, and the applications were numerous. Those who had been favored with tickets took up their position in good time, and when the cheering outside announced the arrival of the wedding party there was scarcely a vacant place. The sun shone brightly, and, glancing athwart one of the stained-glass windows, it lighted up a very tastefully decorated chancel, devoid, however, of those ritualistic ornaments which turn a "communion-table" into an "altar."

The Duke of Hamilton, accompanied by the Baron de Tuyll, who acted as best man, was the first to arrive, and the gentlemen among the Castle guests were not far behind. While the bridegroom was kneeling in prayer, a louder shout told us of the bride's coming, and she entered the church leaning upon her father's arm. The Duchess of Hamilton (Dowager we must now add), who had traveled over from Baden-Baden, entered the church with her daughter, the Duchesse de Valentinois. The ceremony, always impressive through its very simplicity, was all the more so to-day, because there was no adventitious aid in the shape of music and choristers; merely the grand old service of the Church of England, read by the Rev. F. C. Hope-Grant, Vicar of Kimbolton, assisted by Dr. Young, the Rector of Tillbrook. The bride was in white, with a veil of Brussels lace and a profusion of orange-flowers—*cela va de soi*. Her four bridesmaids were Ladies Louisa and Alice Montagu, who are her younger sisters; Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, and Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. Loud were the huzzas as the newly-married pair, after the usual vestry formalities had been got through, and they had walked down the aisle man and wife, entered the carriage on their way back to the Castle, whither they were speedily followed by all the guests and many of the neighboring gentry, who had been invited to the ceremony. The Duke of Manchester, wishing that everybody should have a share in the festivities, gave orders that the grounds of the Castle should be thrown open, and a compact crowd gathered upon the lawn and walks. A *dejeuner* was provided for 200 guests in part of the tent which had been used as a ball-room the previous night, and here, in addition to the party staying in the house, most of the principal tenants and their wives assembled to drink the usual wedding toasts. The joy-bells were ringing merrily, and the sun shone bright and clear.

At a quarter to 3 p. m. a special train was timed to leave Kimbolton for the Duke of Hamilton's seat in Suffolk, and, though getting into a train immediately after one's wedding may appear to indicate dissatisfaction with one's lot here on earth, the risk continues to be run. About 2 o'clock a squadron of the mounted volunteers, looking remarkably well in their scarlet tunics, drew up in front of the Castle gate, ready to escort the bridegroom and bride to the station, which is distant full two miles from the town. An open barouche with four horses and postillions was ready to receive them, and so, with many fond wishes from a loving family, and the not merely formal plaudits of the assembled crowd, the Duchess of Hamilton, as we must now call her, took her place with the Duke by her side. One more cheer, and the escort rattles down the street and the carriage disappears out of sight. The primitive station of Kimbolton was also a centre of attraction, and as the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton had been sufficiently stared at for the last few hours, it must have been a relief to them when the signal was given, and the "special" speeded on its way toward Cambridge and Wickham Market. The first fortnight of their honeymoon is to be spent at Easton Park, which has undergone great alterations, and it is their present intention to pass the Christmas week at Kimbolton. Afterwards they proceed in the Duke's steam yacht, the Thistle, to Egypt; and Lord Mandeville, the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, who, we regret to say, is in somewhat indifferent health, will probably accompany them. Kimbolton is determined to enjoy itself very thoroughly, for nearly every house will illuminate to-night, and it will scarcely subside into its wonted quiet before the small hours of the morning.

The wedding has also been celebrated on the Duke's Scottish estates with great *eclat*. A ball was given in the Assembly Rooms at Hamilton last night to 600 people, and this afternoon the tenantry on the Hamilton and Kinniel estates were to be entertained at a grand banquet in the riding school of the Duke's palace.

Fighting the Ashantees in the Bush.

Correspondence of the London News.

Bang, bang, bang, roll after roll of smoke, and all get into the strangest, most weird, and most confused of things—a bush-fight with invisible enemies. Our good Houssas (Mahometans) bold as men need be, are wild also. They fancy that they see in every bush a foe. No sooner have they thus seen or imagined him before them, than with a wild shriek, "Pish, Ashantee!" and glaring eye, up goes the Snider, and that latest product of civilization in these most uncivilized hands is made to pour volley after volley high into the air. Nothing wilder, nothing more ungovernable by mortal man, nothing more impossible to describe, than the whole affair now became can be conceived. The Houssa interpreter was shot in the first few moments. Hardly any communication was possible between the officers and them, or but by a stick sharply brought down before them at times upon their knuckles, when their zeal for the employment of the weapon had reached the point of utter indifference to the object aimed at. Who shall say all the risks that were run that day by officers or men from friendly shots in that all-concealing bush? Whatever danger there may have been from shots from the foe was at least magnified in seeming tenfold by the incessant firing of the Houssas. It was impossible to judge whether the Ashantees had been driven back or not, but at length, at all events, it was evident they had yielded somewhat.

When at length Capt. Brackenbury and Capt. Charteris were able, on the cessation of the rocket-fire, to enter the Village of Essmen, no one was in it but a little child, afterwards taken care of by one of the officers. It was about half-past 8 in the morning. A cordon of sentries was thrown round, and the weary force bivouacked and ate such food as they had in a field outside the village, where some little shade could be obtained from surrounding bushes 15 feet or more high. The village had been set on fire. The flashes and explosions of the powder, stored in almost every house, and the blazing of the rum created a light and heat that were perceptible even under the blazing sun. Nothing had been removed by the Ashantees, in the firm belief that it would be impossible for white men to reach it. The heat was now becoming every moment more intense, terrible as it had been throughout all these operations. In about an hour the march was resumed. Scarcely had it commenced when parties of Ashantees again made their presence in the bush felt by firing on the column. They were, however, immediately driven back, and shortly afterwards the march was again delayed for a short time in a village ruined in the native war of 1870. When again it was resumed, it may be judged with what relief all passed along a pathway shaded over by overarching branches which partly broke the intense severity of the sun. After a march without incident, the sea-beach was reached near Amquana. The village was found deserted, but the stores of powder and rum had not been removed, and the whole was soon blazing, spurting, cracking and sending off bursts of deep black smoke, which were, like those of Essaman, visible for miles along the coast.

GENET.

The Career of One of the Magnates of the New York Ring.

New York (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Henry W. Genet, Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-first or Harlem District, who is to be sentenced to-morrow to a term in State Prison, came to this city from Albany and began his remarkable political career as a lawyer, working with the old-line Whigs. They nominated him for a seat in the old Board of Councilmen, and the Democrats beat him. Then he joined the Democratic party and was elected Councilman. Next he became an Alderman, and on his election for a second term was chosen President of the Board of Aldermen. The County Clerkship was given him, and after three years in that lucrative office he demanded a nomination for the Assembly. Failing in this, he moved to Flushing, Long Island, and made a fight for a seat in the Assembly, but was defeated. Not long afterward he moved back to Harlem, and was elected to the Senate, expending every dollar he was worth in the contest.

Senator Genet made himself conspicuous as a parliamentary tactician, and when a part of the Democratic party revolted under the name of the Young Democracy he was made leader. As such he came down from Albany while the Legislature was yet in session, and called a meeting of the Tammany Sachems to depose Grand Sachem Tweed. The cards had been shuffled to do that job. But one of the rules of the Tammany Society requires that the Society's business shall be transacted in the Wigwam, and Grand Sachem Tweed, who was on the best possible terms with the Superintendent of Police, went to that functionary and made it clear to him that to let the Young Democracy into Tammany Hall that day would be wantonly to provoke a breach of the peace. Straightway, therefore, the Superintendent sent a strong detachment of policemen to Fourteenth street, and, when the Young Democracy dissolved their session in Irving Hall and formed a procession to march into Tammany Hall, they found the street full of policemen under orders to let nobody pass. Thus the head of the Grand Sachem was saved. It is believed, however, that the majority of Tammany's Sachems would have joined the Young Democracy in overriding the rule requiring all official business to be transacted in Tammany Hall, if they had returned to Irving Hall, and there formally cut off the head of Tweed. But the leaders of the revolt lacked nerve.

Genet went back to the Senate for a second term. He had been so formidable an antagonist that the great ringleader felt constrained to conciliate him, and before the close of the first session he and "the Boss" were political bed-fellows; so that, after the finding of the indictment under which Tweed absented himself from his seat in the Senate throughout a session, Genet was made manager for Tweed in Albany.

In that session Genet rebuilt his fortune. He reappeared with his favorite $10,000 roadsters on Harlem Lane, and in his poker-playing the limit was raised to $10,000. It soon dawned upon the minds of Harlem politicians that a new Court-House was needed there, and an act was accordingly passed by the Legislature making Senator Genet one of the Commissioners to build it. Forthwith there were busy times in Harlem. The corner loafers became well-dressed bar-room statesmen, with rolls of greenbacks to wager on the trotting on the Lane; contractors were in clover; loads of brick, and granite, and lumber poured into Harlem, and a palace began to rise at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. It was Senator Genet's private mansion. It went up like a creation under the touch of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. New York County paid large sums for building-material; Henry W. Genet's palace approached completion, and yet only the basement-walls of the new Harlem Court-House had been set. The end came with the injunctions that smashed the ring. Genet was indicted. He snapped his fingers at the indictment, and even as late as a fortnight ago told his friends that he had "fixed things." His friend and coadjutor, Lewis Baker, of William Pool murder notoriety, fled to France and urged the Senator to accompany him, saying: "If you stay here they will send you to State Prison."

Genet not only chose to fight it out in the courts, but actually went before the people for re-election to the Legislature, and was chosen to the Assembly by a greater vote than that of the two competing candidates combined. He expected to take his seat on the 1st of next January. But the politicians of the Union League thought otherwise. They required another vacancy in the next Assembly. Hence they decided to railroad him to State Prison.

The details of the trial need not be recited. The defense secured Judge Daniels, of Buffalo, as a jurist who was not likely to be prejudiced against their client, and the sporting-men believed, to a man, that three jurors had been "fixed" for a disagreement, if not for absolute acquittal; and when they came down town in troops this morning and filled the Court-House to overflowing the sporting-men were in their happiest humor, ready to bet a hundred to one on a disagreement and one to two on a verdict of "not guilty."

William M. Tweed, who as a nurse in the Penitentiary Hospital has time to read the newspapers, read the verdict this afternoon with a flushed cheek and trembling hand, seeing in it an exhibition of the public temper which may defeat the plans of Thurlow Weed and others who are moving for his release on the plea that public opinion is satisfied with the mere clothing of Tweed in convict's garb.

The Tattooed Man.

Vienna letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

We see many curious sights, and hear many strange histories in the clinics here, and one of no small interest appeared at the clinic in skin diseases, a few days since—"the tattooed man," who made his first appearance here last winter, but cannot fail to be a subject of interest, even if seen or written of many times. He is a Grecian by birth, and, it appears, has led a wild, roving life from his early days. A few years since, while in Asia, he was taken prisoner by one of the Tartarian tribes, with two other comrades. During their imprisonment they were tattooed. This man subsequently made his escape, and has since become famous through this singular misfortune. He is indeed literally tattooed from head to foot, the pigment used in the process being blue and red in color, the blue predominating, and the work is most skillfully done, and is artistic almost in its merit.

The appearance is as if the man had on a pair of tights or fleshings, such as are worn by acrobats and trained gymnasts, only as if these were woven in most fantastic designs. The man is a most wonderful specimen of physical development and beauty, quite 6 feet high, and will weigh little less than 200 pounds, and his smooth skin covered with curious and multitudinous figures, presents a curious yet by no means ugly appearance. What is most remarkable is that the process was begun and finished in about three months, the operator working steadily eight hours at the work in every twenty-four, until the entire dermoid surface was completely covered, and the strangest and most unusual thing of it all was that there were no unpleasant consequences in this case, no dermatitis, no swelling of the glands, and no apparent ill effects whatever, while his two companions were most seriously affected, in one it causing death, and the other total blindness resulting. The tattooing is done in representation of animals, birds, reptiles, and also several figures of men and women, and all the spaces filled in with intricate arabesque designs. On the palms of the hands are tablets lined and script thereon inscribed, being the history of the man's imprisonment and punishment, and this has afforded many learned European philosophers much interesting study. On the back of the left hand is a most beautiful eagle with outstretched wings. The entire body is covered with the figures and arabesque designs, large and small, completely and absolutely, and to the eye the whole presents a raised appearance, yet to pass the hand over the surface it is perfectly smooth, and all the functions of the normal skin are preserved intact. The man is migratory in his habits and goes from city to city, and those with medical schools of celebrity are most attractive to him; so it is not impossible that our medical colleges may yet be favored with his presence, and truly it is a wonderful sight to see and most interesting to a medical student making a specialty of dermatology. DR. E. Y. H.

BAZAINE'S FALL.

Final Scenes in the Military Court—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

Paris (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

So many persons failed yesterday in the attempt to obtain admission into the Trianon that to-day the anxious crowd of sight-seers was evidently deterred by the fear of a similar disappointment. Possibly also the sharp frost of the early morning had chilled popular enthusiasm. At all events, though this was universally regarded as the last day of the Court Martial, the morning train, which leaves Paris at half-past 8, brought comparatively few people. The momentous session opened punctually at half past 9 o'clock. Maitre Lachaud was in his place, looking more fatigued and exhausted than he did yesterday. The efforts of the previous three days' speaking, and especially yesterday's address, has been very exhausting, and their effects were very plainly marked on the expressive features of the eloquent counsel for the defense. His voice had suffered to a remarkable extent, and was no longer able to give full utterance to the oratory which he had at command. Driven in thus upon himself, the eloquent advocate seemed to resort, more than usual, to an impassioned action in order to find utterance to feelings of which his voice failed to furnish adequate expression. Marshal Bazaine was in his place; he looked very pale.

Maitre Lachaud, resuming his speech, attacked at once the stirring details of the capitulation of Metz. It was a most unfortunate circumstance that, in consequence of the speaker's hoarseness, much of the oratorical effect of this most thrilling portion of his address and its powerful peroration were lost. Argumentatively its strong points were two—First, that Metz was not "an open place," and therefore that Marshal Bazaine was not brought within Article 210 of the Military Code, which prescribes death to the commander who capitulates "in the open field;" second, that it was not the Marshal's fault that the flags and eagles were not destroyed. He gave the order—it was not obeyed.

On the conclusion of Lachaud's address, at 12 o'clock, the sitting was suspended until a quarter past 2. When the Court resumed, Gen. Pourcet, the official prosecutor, replied to Maitre Lachaud by reading a voluminous document, the recital of which occupied an hour and a quarter. Setting out with the assertion that Maitre Lachaud's defense was beneath the height of the subject, the General proceeded to traverse in detail every argument and assertion brought forward in the Marshal's defense. He insisted that not a single accusation leveled against him had been impeached, and demanded again, in the name of justice and in the interest of military discipline, that the penalty provided by the Military Code should be applied to the man who had betrayed the highest trust which could be placed in the hands of a Marshal of France.

It was now Lachaud's turn to say the last words in behalf of his client. He struggled bravely against his physical weakness, and made immense efforts to overcome the hoarseness of his voice, in order emphatically, and, indeed, vehemently, to repudiate the covert insinuations and open charges that were contained in the Prosecuting-General's reply. Most passionately did he protest against the spirit that had animated the prosecution, which had been characterized thoughout by bitterness of feeling and violence of language. Taking, then, in detail, the allegations brought against his client, he recapitulated summarily most of the principal arguments used in his former speech, reviewing the Marshal's antecedents, his hitherto honorable and loyal career, the helplessness of the struggle, the fact that his measures were approved by those who were associated with him in the command, and had received the honorable testimony of dispassionate witnesses that he had done his best and suffered his utmost in order to avert the terrible catastrophe of which it was sought to make him the victim. Throughout this portion of his address Maitre Lachaud repeatedly referred to Bazaine as "this unhappy man." The eloquent counsel concluded his pleading by a direct retort to the peroration of Gen. Pourcet. The prosecution, he said, had demanded that a Marshal of France should be dishonored in order to make an example of him, and a warning for all time to come. Such a judgment, said Lachaud, would be as impolitic as it would be unjust. It would furnish a bad example, and prove a discouragement to those young soldiers of France who form the hope of the country.

Bazaine had during the delivery of these speeches exhibited much more interest in what was said than he has hitherto as a general rule displayed, and while the official prosecutor was delivering the terrible string of accusations his fixed paleness gave way several times to a change of color. He made frequent notes, and at various critical points of Gen. Pourcet's indictment sent messengers for books and other documents. Different passages bearing on the points in question he marked for the use of his counsel, and then handed them to Maitre Lachaud. Immediately behind the Marshal sat Madame Bazaine, her handsome features not disguised even by the terrible ordeal of anxiety through which she had passed and was at that moment passing.

The speeches were now over, and in the midst of an impressive silence which followed after Maitre Lachaud had resumed his seat, the Duc d'Aumale turned to Bazaine and inquired if he had anything to add to his defense.

The Marshal rose hurriedly, but with dignity, and said: "I bear two words on my breast (striking, as he spoke, the decoration of the Legion of Honor), 'Honneur et Patrie.' I have never wavered in my forty-two years of service in devotion to my country. I have never, either at Metz or elsewhere, forfeited my honor. I swear it in the presence of that Christ" (pointing to the picture of Christ on the Cross, which was hanging opposite on the wall, above the Duc d'Aumale). Then, collecting his papers, the Marshal, in his habitual hurried manner, walked out of the court for the last time, so far as this trial is concerned, for the sentence was to be pronounced in his absence.

Before the Judges withdrew—it was now half-past 4 o'clock—the President begged the supplementary Judges to hold themselves at the disposition of the Council. Its members, the Duc d'Aumale, President; Gen. de la Motterouge, Gen. Chaubaud-Latour, Gen. Tripier, Gen. le Martimprey, Gen. Princeteau, and Gen. Martinez-Deschesnez then retired. The dais was cleared of visitors by the gendarmes, who formed a cordon round it, so as to preclude the possibility of communication with the members of the Court-Martial, the audience being in the meantime warned that they must make no sign of approbation or disapprobation when the verdict was announced.

After a long deliberation the Judges returned into court and pronounced their decision, which took the following form:

"In the name of the French people, this 10th day of December, 1873, the Council of War of the First Military Division, after deliberating privately, with closed doors, on the following questions:

"1. Is Marshal Bazaine guilty of having, on the 28th of October, 1870, capitulated to the enemy and surrendered the stronghold of Metz, of which he held superior command-in-chief, without having exhausted all the means of defense of which he disposed, and without having done everything which honor and duty prescribed?

"2. Is Marshal Bazaine guilty of having signed on the same day (Oct. 28, 1870), at the head of his army, in the open field, this capitulation?

"3. Did this capitulation result in his army laying down their arms?

"4. Did Marshal Bazaine, before signing this capitulation, fail to do everything which honor and duty prescribed?

"After the votes have been taken one after the other, beginning with that of the officer holding the lowest rank, and after the President has given his last of all, the Council declares unanimously that all the four questions have been answered 'Yes.'

"Upon which, after having considered the conclusion formulated by the Special Commissioner of the Government in his *Requisitoire*, the President, after having carefully read the text of the law, and, having again taken the votes in the manner above described, on the application of the penalty, the Council consequently condemns Francois Achille Bazaine to the penalty of death and degradation, and expels him from the Legion of Honor.

"In conformity with the law, the Council condemns him besides to the costs which he owes to the State.

"In accordance with Article 139 of the Code of Justice, the Council enjoins the Special Commissioner of the Government to cause the present judgment to be read immediately before him in the presence of the guard assembled under arms."

This last formality is necessary on account of the provision of the French law which enacts that the prisoner, in such circumstances, shall not be present at the finding of the verdict.

I have said that the Council was a long time in deliberation; in point of fact it was four hours, and during that period everybody remained in court anxiously awaiting the result. It was half-past 8 when the Captain in command of the guard drew his sword and ordered the gendarmes to present arms, which was the signal for the return of the Judges. A few seconds afterwards the Duc d'Aumale entered, followed by his colleagues, the Captain exclaiming at the same moment, "Stand up before the Council." With almost military precision the crowd rose, while something like a thrill of expectation ran through the whole court. The scene was very impressive. When, in the midst of a solemn and almost awful silence, broken only by a stifled murmur—the Duc d'Aumale and the Generals having raised their cocked hats—the President pronounced the first words of the solemn utterance, "In the name of the French people," the emotion and suspense were overpowering.

The sentence pronounced, the crowd gradually and quietly ebbed away.

In Paris there was naturally the most intense excitement. The Versailles train, which brought the first intelligence, was besieged at the St. Lazare Station by an immense concourse of people, who had waited for hours to learn the issue. The first passenger to alight became immediately the centre of a large throng, who broke loose from the sergents-de-ville, and, as soon as the word "death" had been pronounced, a loud, prolonged shout echoed and re-echoed from end to end of the long waiting-hall. The crowd clapped hands exultantly, as if some great victory had been gained, and the cry was enthusiastically raised, a mort, taken up by the crowd outside, and promulgated from street to street, calling forth everywhere a general, long, and savage applause.

THE WESTERN FUR-TRADE.

The Traffic on the Upper Missouri.

Atchison Kan., (Dec. 16), Correspondence of the New York Times.

Probably there is no business carried on in this country of the details of which so little is known by people generally as the fur and robe trade among the Sioux Indians of Montana and Dakota. The following facts in relation to the trade have been obtained from the old hunters and trappers who have spent the greater portion of their lives in the country adjacent to the Upper Missouri.

The season in which furs and peltries are secured extends from October to February. After that time the shedding of the coat commences, the hair fades, and the skin becomes worthless. The animals most sought after are otter, buffalo, wolf, elk, bear, fox, deer, and coon. Mink is sometimes taken by the white trappers; but it is considered too small game by the Indian. The buffalo are killed mostly with the bow and arrow, as this method is not only less expensive than killing with fire-arms, but the arrows can be recovered, and used again. A large herd is surrounded, sometimes scattered over an area comprising several miles in extent, and gradually driven in together. And here is exhibited a piece of strategy thoroughly Indian. The stragglers on the outskirts of the herd are shot in the liver, and will bleed to death in going a few miles. The hunters continue driving them in, and the carcasses at the close of the slaughter are consequently not scattered over as great an extent of ground as they would be if shot instantly dead. When the circle is well closed in, the hunters begin shooting at the heart. The ponies are all trained, and will not enter the herd, but keep the outside, although the hunter does not draw rein after reaching the killing ground. Wolves are secured by poison in the following manner: A quarter of buffalo is either dragged or taken in a wagon to the locality where the wolves most do congregate. At a distance of about forty rods apart stakes are stuck in the ground; on the top of each a piece of meat is impaled, having previously been poisoned with strychnine. The wolves strike the trail and follow it up, taking the pieces as they go. Next morning the hunters go along the line and skin the dead animals. They stretch the skins over stakes, with the inside up, and let them dry. No salt or anything else is put on them. Sometimes seventy or eighty wolves are killed with a single quarter of meat. One-eighth of an ounce of strychnine is sufficient to kill five wolves.

The otter and beaver are trapped, various kinds of drugs being used for bait. A few silver-gray foxes have been captured, but they are very scarce. The skins of these animals are very valuable, bringing from $50 to $75 each. When taken they are invariably sent to Europe, where they are used only by the wealthiest people.

The Indians use the brains of the animal to tan the skin with. After stretching it over stakes or frames, as above stated, they rub on the brains, mixed with juices obtained from certain roots and plants. The skins are then scraped with hoes, or other instruments of that nature. The brains are said to draw out the grease. After drying, the hides are painted and ornamented. The paint used is the very finest quality of Chinese vermilion and chrome yellow and green. There is a popular idea that some of the buffalo robes which we find in market are tanned by white men after being brought into the States, but such is not the case. Many whites have attempted it, but failed, and the Indians seem to be the only people who are possessed of the knowledge which enables them to impart a softness and pleasant surface to the buffalo robe, which is not found on any other skin.

As soon as the hunting is over the Indians put the hides and furs on poles, which are dragged by ponies, sometimes 300 miles, to the nearest trading-post. The whole band generally comes in with them. At the trading-posts are opposition runners, acting in behalf, respectively, of the two great companies of that country—Durfee & Peck, and the Northwestern Fur Company. These runners keep on the watch, and as soon as a band comes in sight they mount fleet ponies, and start off to secure the customers for the goods to be traded by their employers for the result of the season's hunt. Those with whom the Indians decide to trade are compelled by custom to give the band a great feast, which usually lasts a day and night. Then the business of exchange commences.

The articles most in demand by the red men are coffee and sugar, of which they are passionately fond. In dry goods they want blankets, cloth, prints, the most gaudy and variegated. A few of them buy saddles and bridles. An ornament called the Iroquois shell, which is picked up on the sea-shore somewhere in Europe, is in great demand. An Indian has been known to receive three-fourths of his trade in these shells.

The Indians know the boats which are loaded with goods to be disposed of to them by the tops of the smoke-stacks being painted red. They call them "big canoes," and as soon as they get into the Indian country the news is carried ahead by runners, so that by the time the boat arrives at its destination the news is widespread. However much they may chance to be exasperated against the whites from any cause which may have temporarily aroused their hostility, they never molest these boats.

Among the employes of Durfee & Peck several years ago was an Indian Chief named "Two Bears." He was very widely known and popular among his people, and was a very valuable assistant. In 1865 Jesse Chisholm—probably the oldest trader in the West, who came to this part of the country nearly seventy years ago from Tennessee—died away up in the mountains. Old "Two Bears" was there, and thought so much of him that he took from his own neck a gold medal which had been given him by President Harrison, placed it on the neck of his dead friend and had it buried with him. Mr. Durfee related to the writer of this, some time ago, an incident about this old red man, which illustrates the amusing dignity and pride which the Indian sometimes displays. Mr. Durfee was up the river with one of his boats, and had on board several ladies. "Two Bears was pointed out to him as a prominent Chief, and he invited him on board, taking him directly to the ladies' cabin. Now, it chanced that our red friend was not just then clad in his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, but, on the other hand, presented an appearance that would have hardly been countenanced in genteel society. As soon as he saw the ladies he wanted to leave, and appeared deeply mortified at having been inveigled into their presence and in so scanty a dress. No urging could induce him to remain a moment, and he marched off the boat. In about an hour he came back, decked off in all the gaudy habiliments of a First Family Sioux, stuck all over with gewgaws and feathers, and mounted on a pony no less gaily caparisoned. Everybody was expected to go out and see him in all his glory, which they did, and his wounded pride was healed.

Fearful Leap of a Young Woman from the Fifth Story of a Factory.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 23.

On Saturday last, shortly after noon, a man passing in view of the Powhatan Cotton Factory, at Powhatan, Baltimore County, was horrified at seeing a young woman appear at a window of the fifth story of that lofty building, and suddenly throw herself out. The windows of this story receding some distance from the line of the lower stories, the unfortunate woman first struck the sloping roof, and then making several bounds, pitched forward sheer over the eaves of the factory, and plunged down sixty-five feet to the ground, where she struck upon her feet with such force as to drive the heels of her shoes some inches into the firm soil, and then fell forward, striking her head violently against the solid earth, receiving horrible wounds upon her forehead, and also breaking both wrists. Strange to say, the poor creature was not instantly killed, but actually rose from the ground and staggered to the factory steps, where she fell unconscious. In the meantime, Henry Dittman, the man who saw her jump from the window, ran to that side of the mill, and found the unfortunate woman lying upon the steps insensible. Dittman, immediately gave the alarm, and in a few moments she was surrounded by a crowd of horrified and sympathizing employes, who conveyed her to her boarding-house near by where she received the aid of Doctors Fields and Monmonier, who pronounced her case hopeless. Portions of a glass bottle, gravel, and other hard substances had been driven into her wounds, and, in addition to a number of cuts and bruises about the body, her right arm was broken in two cases, and both wrists were fractured. In falling she struck a piece of bottle, which was driven into her head and fractured her skull. Three of her right ribs were broken, and a ghastly scalp wound, nearly four inches in length, extends across her forehead. In addition to her external injuries, she is also supposed to have received serious internal hurt. After being removed to her boarding-house, on Saturday afternoon, she remained in an unconscious condition until yesterday morning, when she became conscious, and at intervals talked with her friends. Yesterday evening, however, she again became unconscious, and her physicians have no hope of her recovery.

The name of the poor creature is Julia Wheeler, a young woman of about 22 years of age, who for some years past has been regarded as one of the most steady and reliable employes about the factory. From all the circumstances it would seem that Miss Wheeler must have been acting under the influence of some great secret grief or aberration of the mind, as there can be no doubt that her terrible fall was not accidental.

OREGON AROUSED.

A Storm of Indignation Against Attorney-General Williams—The Hipple-Mitchell Ring Saved from the State Prison by the Candidate for Chief Justice, and the District-Attorney who Tried to Indict Them Removed.

Portland Or. (Dec. 10), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

In the special Congressional election which took place in this State last October there was a repetition of the gross and outrageous frauds in this city that have characterized elections since the railroad company of the State undertook to control its politics. Men prominent in politics and of respectable standing in society openly and shamelessly engaged in buying votes and hiring repeaters. At the term of the State Court held shortly after the election, efforts were made to punish the guilty parties. These efforts were only partially successful. Witnesses were run out of the State, bail was procured for those in custody on the charge of election frauds, which was generally forfeited, and the few brought to trial had such advantages on trial as a court could give, officered, from the Judge down to bailiffs,—with the exception of the Prosecuting Attorney,—by men who are the accomplices or tools of the ring that planned and engineered the rascality.

Upon the convening of the United States District Court, last month, the Grand Jury was instructed by the Judge,—M. P. Deady,—under the act of Congress of May, 1870, to investigate these alleged frauds and present any person found guilty of engaging in them. The ring, in anticipation of the exercise of this new jurisdiction by the United States Court, had taken the precaution to pack the Grand Jury, through the agency of the Marshal of the District, who is the only officer of the Court belonging to the ring. This Grand Jury failing to find bills of indictment in this class of cases, District-Attorney Gibbs moved for an order convening a new jury. The grounds of the motion were set forth in the order, and, if true, were undoubtedly sufficient to justify the motion. The Court granted the order, and so amended the rule under which juries are selected that the Marshal, instead of selecting the jury alone, is assisted by two United States Commissioners, and the manner of proceeding is made to conform as near as possible to the State practice.

The new Grand Jury was convened on the 1st inst. On the 29th of November, two days before this, United States District-Attorney Gibbs received a dispatch from Attorney-General Williams instructing him to move to rescind the order impaneling the new jury, and to take no action before such jury until he (Gibbs) telegraphed him (Williams) the necessity for such action. The following is the extraordinary dispatch referred to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1873.

To A. C. Gibbs, Esq., United States Attorney, Portland, Or.:

I am advised that you have obtained an order for a new Grand Jury at this term of the Court, to be summoned in an unusual manner. You are instructed to move to rescind such order, greatly increasing the expenses of the term. I am satisfied the regular Grand Juries can do the business of the Court. Take no action before such jury until you have reported to me the necessity for this extraordinary proceeding and expense.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

To this Mr. Gibbs replied at length, setting forth a state of facts which, in the judgment of people here, ought to have satisfied and silenced Attorney-General Williams. In view of the possible interest that the matter may have in explaining the conduct of the Attorney-General, I append it:

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 1, 1873.

The Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram was received late Saturday night. In reply, I have to say that it was proven before the last Grand Jury that a state of bribery and repeating was inaugurated in this district at the late Congressional election which was alarming. A bare majority prevented indictments where the guilt was clearly proven. In once case the Grand Jury voted an indictment, and after one night rescinded the indictment by a vote of one majority. Upon investigation, I found that the Deputy Marshals were instructed from Portland to summon certain men designated. Supposing that the wheels of justice ought not to be blocked by mistake or corruption, I moved for a new Grand Jury. The Court amended rule number eleven by ordering that hereafter the Clerk, Marshal, and United States Commissioners select 150 names from the assessment rolls of this and adjoining counties, from which a jury may be selected by lot. A jury so selected is to meet to-morrow. For thus doing my duty I understand representations have been made to you to prevent their meeting and for my removal, as a last resort of corruptionists, to prevent prosecution and cover up rascality. More by letter. A. C. GIBBS, United States Attorney.

The only answer made by the Attorney-General to this communication was the announcement in the press dispatches of the appointment of Mr. Gibbs's successor. In the meantime the Grand Jury has found some eight or nine bills of indictment in the class of cases named. The trial jury is called for the 16th instant, and the race between justice and the Ring is exciting and promises to be close.

The conduct of the Attorney-General has produced an excitement in this community that has no parallel in the history of the State. The denunciation of Williams is general. The *Oregonian*, the leading Republican newspaper in the State, in its issue of this morning says:

Can it be possible that for the influence and vote of the Oregon Senator, who caries a reputation beside which the worst name that ever disgraced Congress is as stainless as Diana's robes, the Attorney-General has made himself a party to this last infamy? We have admired Attorney-General Williams, and have rejoiced at every step of his promotion through which he reached the high position he now occupies; and we were glad to see the announcement of his probable exaltation to the first place in the National judiciary. But we donot hesitate to say that, unless he can explain away his apparent complicity in this most nefarious transaction of the long series of outrages perpetrated by the ring of corruptionists, he is an unfit and a dangerous man to hold the position of Chief-Justice of the United States, and his confirmation by the Senate would be a positive calamity and a menace to civil liberty throughout the country.

This extract underrates the feeling of a large portion of the Republican party, comprising men who have hitherto been warm friends and supporters of the Attorney-General and the Administration.

Urgent representations are making at Washington from this State by this class of Republicans to prevent the confirmation of Williams as Chief Justice. He is generally believed here to have made a corrupt bargain by which he is to receive Hipple-Mitchell's vote for his confirmation in exchange for the disreputable service for the Hipple-Mitchell ring in attempting to shield members of the latter from prosecution.

Agassiz and the Emperor of Brazil.

To the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

Science has lost her noblest son and most able exponent, for there is none to take the place of Agassiz in her realms. But those who knew him socially lament the loss of the kindly, genial friend. Truly, to know him thus was to love him. With all his lofty attainments he never mingled a particle of conceit. By his simple manners he always won the affection of the humblest with whom he came in contact, while he had the respect of the most exalted. I remember him well at Rio de Janeiro, where the Emperor considered his society an honour, and where, as every morning he strayed through the market, the old negresses crowded around "the good professor," showing him their fishes, and glad to receive his gently spoken thanks. When, as the Emperor was hurrying away to the River La Plata to give his attention to the troublesome Paraguayan war, Agassiz wrote him a note wishing him success, adding in a postscript: "Don't forget to bring back some fish." I saw Don Pedro's reply: "I won't forget the fishes, my good friend." Nor did he; the Emperor's fishes are now in the Cambridge Museum. When he lectured at the college the Emperor and his family were always present, and at the close they all gathered round him to warmly thank him for the instruction he had given them. I am sure that when the sad news of his death reaches Brazil, not only Don Pedro, but very many of his people who hold Agassiz in such grateful remembrance, will be found among the sincere mourners who inhabit every quarter of the globe where the name of Agassiz has an imperishable renown.

J. C.

A LOUISVILLE MOB.

Lively Scenes at a Meeting of the City Council.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal Dec. 24.

The conduct of the crowd which attended the meeting of the City Council last night was simply disgraceful. It was in large measure made up of the worst elements of our city, and did full justice to their breeding.

Long before the hour arrived for the assembling of the Council, the people from every direction and quarter of the city came flocking into the chamber. With many it was simply a question whether they should go and see "Colleen Bawn," the "New Magdalen," or the "Quorum," and we are safe in saying that no less than 1,000 persons concluded to attend the latter as the cheapest and most entertaining amusement of the three. There were present men who had just relinquished the pick and spade, and men who had just relinquished beer mugs and Bourbon. Men from Broadway and men from O'Neal's alley mingled with men from California and Frogtown. Butchertown sent its quota, and Limerick had numerous representatives. And all were packed into the room so compactly that circulation was almost an impossibility. Doubtless some attended out of an earnest desire to see the city's governing machinery once more begin turning, but much the larger proportion very evidently came instructed to hoot, hiss, and whistle down certain of the members whenever they might attempt a hearing.

When, at exactly half-past 7 o'clock, Mr. Kaye smilingly surmounted his cushioned chair of state and rapped the chaos into order, there began a scene which is without precedent or parallel in the city's history. Rowdyism was triumphant, and courtesy, a virtue which, judging from the conduct of the crowd, they either willfully ignored or of which they were entirely ignorant, had never a showing. Did a member arise to speak upon any topic of the discussion, he was met upon one side of the house with yells of "Take him out!" "Sugar him!" and "You're a lively bird," while from the other came shouts of "Bully for you!" "Hit him agin!" and "Go it while you're young." For a half an hour our reporter was inextricably wedged between two bummers. They must have been very important men to the community. They were shining examples of that sort of men who are now endeavoring to fan into flame the excitement that is to-day in many parts of the country threatening the peace of society. They were possessed of the usual amount of enlightened intelligence that is characteristic of the ordinary political parasite, and were loud in their very humorous, very refined, and very profane criticisms upon the speeches and proceedings.

Whenever an allusion was made to the workingmen, it was a signal for a hurling hiss from the Babel of disorder. "Work, work, work!" "Organize, d—n ye!" "Let's have another bolt!" "Bolted wheat!" "Oh, what a German-silver voice!" could be distinguished above the din. The dignity that should have mantled the position of each and every member was disregarded by the mob. Members, in the midst of their remarks, would be interrupted by outsiders, and in one very notable instance the quasi-President himself became involved in an exchange of flashes of sparkling repartee with one of the gods of the gallery. Amid such "confusion worse confounded" the meeting dragged its slow length along until the hour of adjournment.

San Diego.

Think of fattening hogs on figs! The San Diego (Cal.) *World* advises greater cultivation of the fig-tree because the food is so good for hog-feed. An acre of figs will fatten more hogs than will an acre of corn, and it seems all that is necessary is to stick a fig cutting down and in three or five months the plant will bear fruit,—three crops a year,—and in three years the tree attains the size of a 12-year old apple-tree. The same paper says a firm of honey-raisers, the first year of their cultivation of bees, cleared $11,000 on their honey crop.

—A Paris paper announces that Meissonier's well-known picture, "The Three Friends," was lost in the Ville du Havre. It had been engraved, and was exhibited in Paris in 1868 and again in 1864. It was insured.

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD—BROSS—On Christmas night, by the Rev. Aaron Lloyd, of New York, at the residence of the bride's parents, Henry D. Lloyd and Jessie L. Bross.

DEATHS.

HATCH—In New York, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at [illegible] Charlotte B., beloved wife of Rufus Hatch, in the [illegible] year of her age.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Friday's Sale,

Friday Morning, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

We will offer the usual immense assortment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, which has made our sales so successful. Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Extension Tables, Lounges, [illegible] Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, etc., and a large lot of Platedware and General Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALE OF THE

Bankrupt Stock

at 73 Randolph-st., Stationery, Chromos, [illegible] Sunday School Rewards, Pictures, Newspaper Files, &c., &c., SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock. Also gas fixtures and store fixtures.
By order of R. E. Jenkins, Esq., Assignee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1856.)
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Sales rendered and paid 4 days after
Consignments solicited.

SALE OF
Ladies', Misses', & Children's [illegible]

On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, at our [illegible] 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Au[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY SA[illegible]
HOUSE FURNIT[illegible]

Carpets, Cutlery, Woodenware, Cigars, and G[illegible] chandise, on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o[illegible] and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct[illegible]

By BRUSH, SON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

The Sale of Elegant and Stand[illegible]
OIL PAINTINGS
At Store 108 East Madison-st.
WILL BE CONTINUED ON
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 26 and 27, at 10, 2, and 7:30 o'clock.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

Household Furniture.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] year, we shall close all our consignments. [illegible] Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Book Cases, [illegible] robes, Ex. Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, [illegible] Tables, Whatnots, Sideboards, Cutlery, [illegible] English Crockery, Glassware, &c. [illegible] gies, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

We shall hold a clearing out auction sale of FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., [illegible] consignments of household goods [illegible] Attend this sale as bargains will be [illegible] stock of elegant goods will be shown.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, [illegible]

VOLUME 27.

COAL.
Wilkes-B[illegible]
COA[illegible]
"From Our Own [illegible]
Owing to our facilities for [illegible] from vessels by steam, and [illegible] received a large proportion of [illegible] the autumn months, whe[illegible] ruled very low, we now off[illegible] grade of HARD COAL for [illegible] steam purposes, at
$8.00 per Ton [illegible]
$9.00 Deliv[illegible]
Secured and in thoroughly go[illegible] under sheds. We also offer [illegible] tions in BRIAR HILL, [illegible] other qualities of Bituminous [illegible]
BLAKE, WHITEHOUS[illegible]
19 Chamber of Com[illegible]
YARDS—Indiana-st. Br[illegible] Twenty-secon[illegible]

WATCHES.
CORNELL WAT[illegible]
OF CHICA[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS [illegible]
STEM AND KEY-W[illegible]
WATCH[illegible]
[illegible]
RAILROAD W[illegible]
QUICK BE[illegible]
18,000 per hour, being the C[illegible]
THE CO. DO NOT SELL T[illegible]
PAUL CORNELL, Presid[illegible]
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pr[illegible]
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, [illegible] and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.
DIME
SAVINGS
Chartered by the [illegible]
Exclusively a [illegible]
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist [illegible]
Six per cent compound interest on d[illegible] Pass Books furnished without charge. Children started with ONE DIME as u[illegible]
GEO. SCOV[illegible]
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
LOANS ON REAL [illegible]
We can negotiate two or three loans [illegible] good city property. BAIRD & [illegible]
SALT LAKE CITY NATIO[illegible]
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. [illegible]
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, As[illegible]
Collections made in Utah, Montana, Arizona, Washington, California, an[illegible] United States and Canada. [illegible] correspondent, the Third National Ba[illegible]

CUTLERY.
LookH[illegible]
FOR TOOL CHESTS[illegible]
OR TABLE CUTLERY, [illegible]
J. L. WAYNE & [illegible]
74 & 76 Randolph-st., [illegible]

NEW YEAR CA[illegible]
NEW YEAR
AT
COBB'S LIB[illegible]
36 MONRO[illegible]
PALMER HOUSE[illegible]

PRINTERS. STATIO[illegible]
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN [illegible] ING SAMPLES AND ESTIM[illegible]
Stationery, Blank Books, [illegible]
FOR BANKS, INSURANCE [illegible] PUBLIC OFFICES, &[illegible]
CULVER, PAGE, HOY[illegible]
118 & 120 MONRO[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' M[illegible]
NOTIC[illegible]
NOTIC[illegible]

MISCELLANEOU[illegible]
Dr. M. D. OG[illegible]
Has returned from his visit in [illegible] will be in his office at the usual [illegible]
PLYMOUTH C[illegible]
The annual Pew Rental will [illegible] Monday evening, 29th inst. [illegible] mence at 7½ o'clock.

LOTTERY.
BY CAB[illegible]
Capital Prizes of Extraordin[illegible] Royal Havana Lottery, Dec[illegible]
TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 W[illegible]

SHIRTS.
SHIR[illegible]
GET THEM F[illegible]
HARRIS & [illegible]
171 SOUTH CL[illegible]